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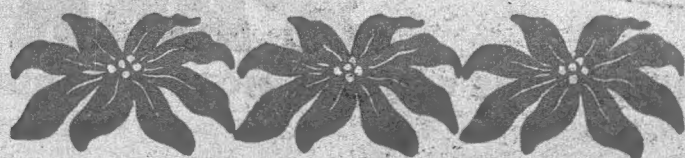
Animal Science

Farm and Ranch Review

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CALGARY, ALBERTA
DECEMBER, 1945

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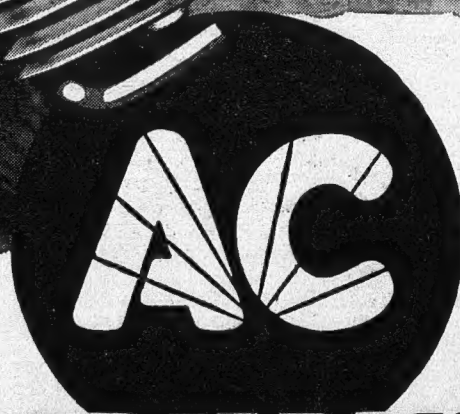
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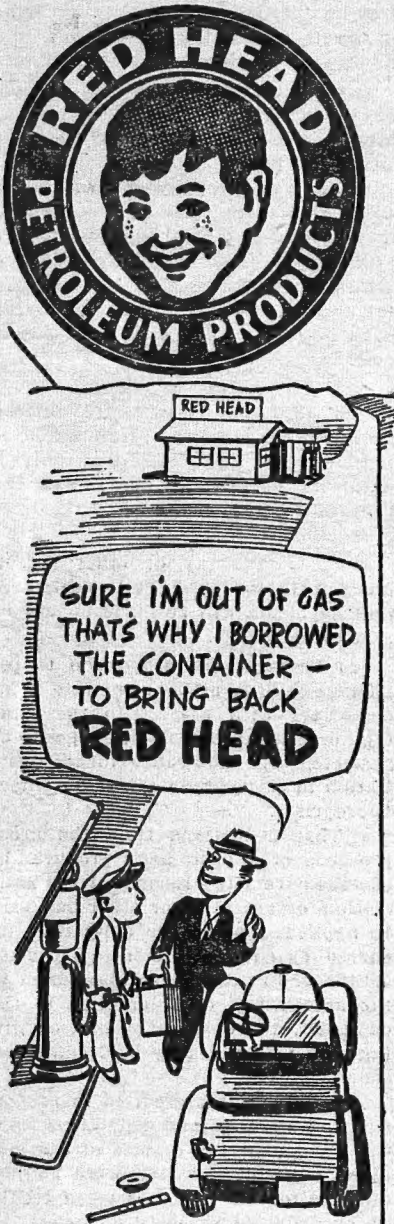
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Farm Bodies Urge More Rapid Extension of Power Lines

ELECTRIC power for Alberta farmers must be provided quickly at cost, states a brief submitted to the provincial government by a joint committee of the Alberta Farmers' Union and the United Farmers of Alberta. The brief recommended that a comprehensive system of electrification to cover the main settled areas of Alberta be developed rapidly, starting next year. This development, it was urged, should be provincially owned and under control of a public body similar to the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission. Existing electric transmission lines and power sites necessary for the efficient development of the system should be taken over by the province, paying due compensation to present owners, it said.

Power at cost can be provided only by a publicly-owned scheme and not by a private monopoly, it was stressed. It was recommended that the province bear part of the initial cost of constructing rural lines, as has been done elsewhere, and that the government

should make grants-in-aid equal to 50 per cent of the cost as a measure of aid to agriculture.

An important point in the brief said the two organizations do not want to have rural electrification become a political football in Alberta, electrification is not a party question.

Some Progress Made

Present rural electrification projects in operation, under construction or in the advanced-planning stage cover only about 800 farms in Alberta. The Calgary Power Company has three crews in the field working on rural electrification: 30 men are putting up lines for 180 farms in the Olds district, in addition to the 105 already served in that district in the only project now in operation in the province; another 30 are working on lines for 125 Taber district farms; in the Clover Bar area, the power line is being extended to serve 14 farms, and next spring service to another 100 farms in that district is planned. Plans for a 100-farm project near Red Deer and 100 farmers in the Horse Hills area, near Edmonton, have been made but no construction has been started.

Alberta Pool Has Good Year

THE annual meeting of Alberta Wheat Pool delegates was held in Calgary during the last week in November. The financial report dealing with the operation of Alberta Pool Elevators for the year ending July 31, 1945, showed surplus earnings of \$753,956.97. This earning was shown after provision of \$523,014.03 for depreciation on buildings and equipment and \$147,716.67 being interest payment to the Alberta government on the 1929 indebtedness.

During the 1944-45 crop year, Alberta Pool Elevators handled 42,729,358 bushels of grain delivered by producers, compared with 41,528,972 bushels handled during the previous crop year.

On July 31, 1945, the equity of members in the Alberta Wheat Pool was \$7,201,464.42, compared with \$6,339,163.96 on July 31, 1944.

These satisfactory financial results were obtained in the face of substantial cuts in grain handling charges inaugurated by the wheat pools during the 1944-45 crop year. The average reduction was around two cents in the case of wheat and lesser amounts in the handling charges for coarse grains. The main source of earnings was storage charges on Wheat Board grain. Much of that wheat has since moved into export channels.

The storage capacity of Alberta Pool country elevators and annexes together with terminal elevators at July 31, 1945, was 40,356,750 bushels.

WINTER RATIONS

Grass hays, legume hay and hay from the cereal crops, fed singly or in combination, are suitable for wintering cattle and sheep. Yearling cattle will require about three-quarters of a ton, mature cows about one ton, and each breeding ewe about one-fourth ton of hay under average conditions. If hay is scarce, one pound of oil cake will replace nearly five pounds of hay and one pound of grain will replace three pounds of hay in the winter ration of cattle.

Saskatchewan Pool Reports Record Season

SASKATCHEWAN Pool Elevators established an all-time record in grain handling for the crop year 1944-45 with a total of 159,817,323 bushels of all grain put through country elevators. This volume was an increase of 19,000,176 bushels over the former high record of the previous year.

After meeting all charges and providing for full depreciation on fixed assets at the regular rates, the elevator system showed an operating surplus of \$2,383,682 for the year. Delegates attending the annual meeting approved distribution of the surplus to members.

Many New, Improved Machines Now Used On British Farms

TODAY British agriculture is the most highly mechanized in the world. One important feature of this wartime development has been the stress laid on the mechanization of small holdings. The National Institute of Agricultural Engineering has recently been demonstrating farming equipment which included machines specially adapted for use on small farms.

The demonstrations covered machines for sugar beet harvesting, grain harvesting, drying and handling, and plows and cultivators. Machinery exhibited included new types of potato diggers, sugar beet drills, binders and harvesters. The Institute has recorded many advances in the use of plows, harvesters and cultivators.

To take one example, up to now farmers using combine harvesters have experienced difficulty in plowing in straw which tends to wedge under ordinary coulters. To obviate this handicap the Institute has developed a corrugated disc coulters which by continuously rotating easily works in straw and long stubble.

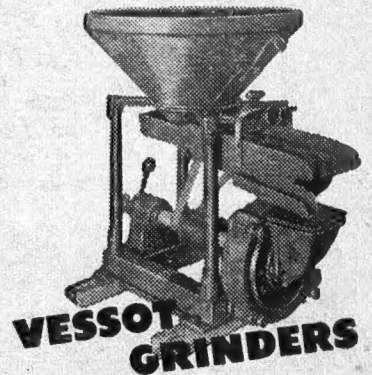
"Slow old Britain" doesn't appear to be so slow after all, says an observer of this trend necessitated and developed by the urgent demand for foodstuffs during the war years.



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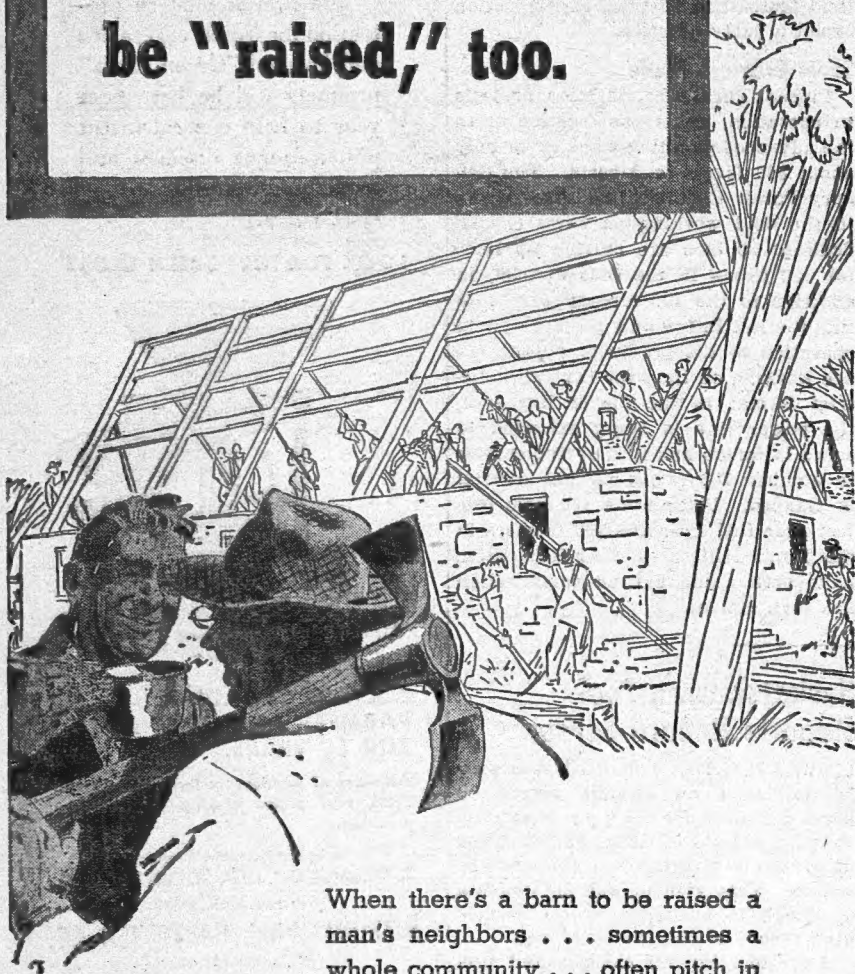
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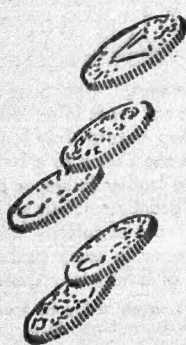
When there's a barn to be raised a man's neighbors . . . sometimes a whole community . . . often pitch in and help him do the heavy end of the work.

And as for the money needed for materials, that, too . . . although few people stop to think about it . . . often comes from co-operation.

Four million or more Canadian "neighbors" pool a part of their savings in Life Insurance. Their premiums add up to a huge sum, part of which is available for farm and town mortgages, so that when a farmer, for instance, wants to build, or enlarge, or renovate, he can raise the money readily.

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McDougall Report Issued On Taxing of Co-operatives

As this issue of the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW was going to press, the report of the Royal Commission on Taxation of Co-operatives was released at Ottawa.

Briefly, the report recommends that the Income War Tax and the Excess Profits Tax Act be amended to provide for the taxation of co-operatives on the same basis as other bodies. It proposed, however, to exempt from taxation the patronage dividends, bonuses, refunds or rebates paid to their patrons by co-operatives, joint stock companies, partnerships and other bodies or persons. Three of the five members of the Commission published separate reservations on some of the recommendations.

It is emphasized that this is still only a report of a Royal Commission, and is not government legislation. Ben S. Plumer, chairman of the Alberta Wheat Pool, stated that detailed comment would be made by his organization after the full 30,000-word report had been received and studied but he said on hearing the first news, "The obvious course to follow will be to introduce legislation . . . the Wheat Pools have always maintained they are non-profit concerns, operated on a purely service basis, and as such are in a similar position to urban municipal enterprise, which does not pay federal income taxes . . . if any legislation passed by parliament turns out to be harmful, there will certainly be a reaction in the country." George Edworthy, general manager of the United Grain Growers, stated that the commission's report in itself does not change government policy.

The Commission, appointed by the Dominion government in November of 1944, was headed by Mr. Justice McDougall, of Quebec, and its members were B. N. Arnason, Regina; G. A. Elliott, Edmonton; J. M. Nadeau, Montreal; and J. J. Vaughan, Toronto.

NO direct competitor of co-operatives appeared to complain of unreasonable direct price competition, it was said. "In the foreground of the apprehension expressed by the competitors of these co-operatives", the report states, "was the suggestion that the latter might use their reserves, now being built up without the payment of taxes, to drive such competitors out of business by precipitating a price war . . . some associations temporarily might make the mistake of adopting such a policy . . . in our opinion it is desirable that a solution be found which will go at least some distance towards removing these fears in so far as they arise from tax exemption."

Partial Text of Report

Following is a text of the recommendations, as received in preliminary press reports, which are of primary interest to western farmers:—

1. That Section 4, Paragraph (p) of the Income War Tax Act be repealed. (This paragraph gives tax exemption to co-operative associations which meet defined qualifications.)

2. That the Income War Tax Act and the Excess Profits Tax Act be amended to provide for the taxation of co-operative associations and organizations on the same basis as other persons in accordance with the recommendations which follow:

3. That co-operative associations and organizations, joint stock companies, partnerships, and other bodies and persons shall be allowed to deduct, in computing taxable income, such amounts as patronage bonuses, patronage dividends, refunds of excess handling charges, discounts, rebates and other

similar amounts which are paid or credited to their customers, in proportion to the quantity, quality or value of goods acquired, marketed, or sold or services rendered; provided that:

(a) Such amounts are paid in cash or its equivalent within six months after the annual meeting of the relevant fiscal period of the association, organization or company and within six months after the end of the relevant fiscal period of other businesses; or alternatively, that they are credited within the same period to each customer and exigible by him on giving such notice as may be deemed reasonable.

(b) The statute or statutes under which any such co-operative association or organization is incorporated or registered, or its bylaws, or a contract with its customers, hold forth the prospect that payments will be made in proportion to patronage.

(c) The company or other person holds forth the prospect to customers that payments will be made in proportion to patronage.

(d) Payments in proportion to patronage shall be at the same rate to all customers with respect to the same type or class of commodities, goods or services, with allowance for differentiation in class, grade or quality where appropriate.

4. That deductions from the gross proceeds of a customer's products be excluded from the income of the association, organization or other business, if applied against an obligation incurred by such customer to purchase shares, or to make other investment in the association, or if credited to the customer, and exigible by him on giving such notice as may be deemed reasonable.

5. That amounts credited in proportion to patronage and deductions from the gross proceeds of sale of the customer's products, which were not deductible for tax purposes when credited or deducted shall, nevertheless, be allowed as a deduction in the period during which they are paid to the customers.

6. (a) That interest, on any form of investment in, or loan to, the association or other taxpayer having a fixed date of maturity, be allowed as a deduction, provided such interest is exigible annually by the claimant or creditor at the rate fixed at the time such investment or loan was made.

(b) That interest, on any form of investment or loan which is withdrawable on giving such notice as may be deemed reasonable (appendix D), be allowed as a deduction if exigible by the claimant or creditor at a rate fixed in advance.

7. That a newly formed association which obtains incorporation of registration under provincial co-operative legislation, or is incorporated as a co-operative under Dominion authority, for the purpose of providing and/or marketing natural products of its members or customers and/or of purchasing supplies, equipment, household necessities or services, for its members or customers and which is not owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by an existing association, or a group of existing associations, shall, with the

(Continued on page 19)

Finishing Beef With Home-Grown Feeds

TWO POUNDS DAILY GAIN EXPECTED FROM PROPER FULL RATION

By PROF. J. P. SACKVILLE

FROM the point of view of those engaged in the cattle finishing business, the primary purpose is to cash in on farm-grown feeds. In order to capitalize on these to the greatest extent, one should as far as possible arrange the farm production program with a view to providing suitable rations and avoid as far as possible the necessity of purchasing feeds. Experience has shown that it is quite possible to do a satisfactory job of winter feedlot finishing practically altogether on home-produced feeds. The exception may be certain minerals.



PROF. SACKVILLE

It may be pointed out that a suitable ration for fattening purposes differs in some important respects from those designed for growth and milk production. In other words, in the former case it is possible to draw more heavily on home-grown cheaper feeds.

In the case of feedlot cattle the use of alfalfa hay will usually furnish practically all the protein and minerals necessary and this combined with the cereal grains will round out a satisfactory ration. In this connection it should be mentioned that alfalfa alone is not the most satisfactory roughage for cattle finishing and if possible provision should be made for a supply (not less than 15 to 20 per cent.) of other hays such as prairie wool, green feed, or some of the cultivated hays.

Cutting hay or processing it through the hammer mill has no advantage over feeding it in its natural form, from the standpoint of putting on gains. Under certain conditions, when the aim is to prevent undue waste or add to convenience in feeding, something may be said in favor of cutting or grinding hay. It requires from three-quarters to one ton of hay to carry each steer through the normal winter feeding period.

In order to attain a satisfactory degree of finish within a reasonable time fairly liberal feeding of grain is necessary. While oats may be used to advantage mixed with other grain, especially during the earlier finishing stage, it is a fact that heavier grains such as barley are more suitable and should make up around two-thirds (by weight) of the concentrate mixture during the more advanced stage of the fattening period.

Wheat, provided the current price will justify its use, can be substituted for barley. Due to its physical character, however, it is scarcely as safe a feed as barley since it is inclined to be somewhat close in texture and sticky when ground and more likely to cause digestive disturbances if fed alone in large quantities. It is not necessary or desirable to grind grain especially fine for cattle. Under average conditions the feeder should figure on 40 to 50 bushels of grain to convert a feeder steer into a properly finished animal when fed in dry lot.

Increase Gradually

Reasonable judgment is necessary in getting cattle up to a full feed of grain, otherwise they may go "off feed" and delay the progress of fattening. Grain feeding should usually commence just as soon as the cattle are settled in the feedlot, starting with 2 pounds per head daily and gradually increasing the allowance at the rate of 1½ to 2 pounds per head per week until they are on full feed.

Yearlings on full feed will consume 12 to 16 pounds of grain per head daily, while calves will run from 10 to 12 pounds. Once a full feed has been reached the self-feeder may be used

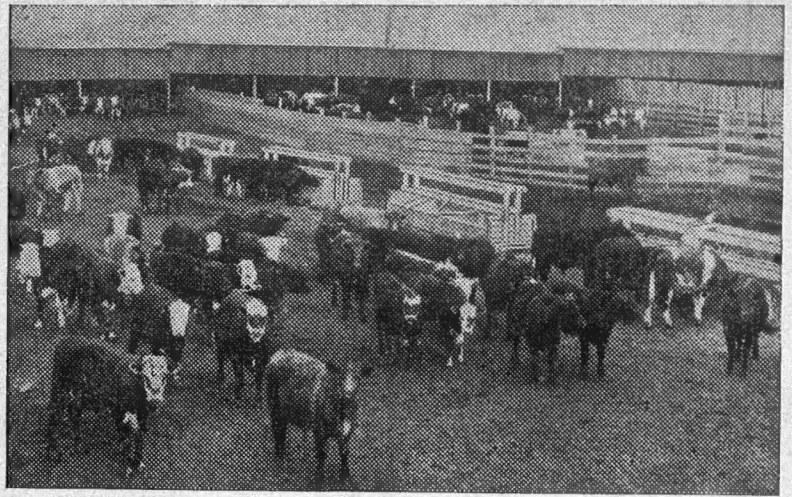
with satisfactory results. Some successful feeders follow the practice of self-feeding both hay and grain. Both are run through the cutter and grinder at the same time and blown into a large self-feeder with sufficient capacity to provide a supply of feed for one to two months. This eliminates considerable labor and can be recommended when facilities are available.

The rate of gain in the feedlot will be influenced by such factors as the age, type, quality of cattle and condition of flesh as well as the kinds of feeds and shelters provided. In the case of reasonably good quality cattle on full grain feeding, an average daily gain of around 2 pounds per head may be expected.

CATTLE on dry winter feed over fairly long periods will benefit by the addition of some supplement that tends to stimulate the appetite, maintain proper digestive functioning, and develop a bloom and quality of fleshing. Linseed oil meal and flax meal are recognized as excellent feeds for such purposes, fed at the rate of one pound per head daily mixed with the grain. The fact that flax is a home-grown product suggests that it might prove more economical, and where alfalfa hay makes up a substantial portion of the roughage fed it is fully as satisfactory. In case alfalfa or similar hays are not available, linseed oil meal could be added, especially for younger cattle and particularly at the more advanced stage of the fattening period.

In any discussion on cattle finishing the question of the use of mineral supplements comes up. Calcium, or lime, and phosphorus are the only two minerals that need be considered. Such hays as alfalfa and sweet clover are ordinarily sufficiently high in calcium to provide all that is necessary. On the other hand the cereal grains contain a fair supply of phosphorus and when cattle are being fed 10 pounds daily there is generally no need to provide for additional phosphorus. To be on the safe side, however, it is recommended that a mixture of 25 pounds of finely ground limestone, 25 pounds of either bone meal or monocalcium phosphate, together with 50 pounds of salt, should be available where the cattle have free access to it. Salt alone in separate boxes should also be provided.

FEEDERS in the southern part of the province have come to appreciate the value of beet factory by-products for cattle feeding. E. J. Maynard, Billings, Montana, considers that the by-products from an acre of beets, if properly conserved and fed, have a feeding value equivalent to 60 bushels of barley. The important point to be



GOOD FEEDERS AND A GOOD FEEDLOT

TESTS UNDER WAY AT UNIVERSITY OF B.C. ON FEEDING STEERS FOR COAST MARKET

EXPERIMENTS to determine the advantages of feeding British Columbia grown feeds and hay and feeding steers in the Lower Mainland, started late in October at the University of B.C. with the arrival of 25 head of choice two-year-old Hereford steers.

The trials will probably last three months. While senior students will do the work involved, the experimental program is being conducted under Dr. J. C. Berry, Animal Husbandry Department, U.B.C.

The steers were purchased at the Williams Lake Cariboo Fat Stock and Feeder Cattle Show and Sale and were part of the Alkali Lake Ranch contribution to the sale. Safeway Ltd. were the buyers. While retaining ownership, Safeways have turned the animals over to the Faculty of Agriculture in the interests of promoting and developing the fattening of high quality beef for the Vancouver market.

In addition to the tests, the animals will be used in student classroom demonstrations. Some 20 lambs were also turned over to the Faculty for experimental work.

kept in mind in connection with feeding beet factory by-products is that they are low in phosphorus and should be supplemented with one-tenth of a pound per head daily of either of the two phosphorus products already mentioned.

Outside altogether of suitable rations, the comfort and well-being of cattle on feed has considerable to do with influencing rate and economy of gains. While nothing elaborate in the way of shelters is necessary, at the same time provision should be made for protection from the wind, cover overhead to keep the cattle dry, and a comfortable bed. Too much stress cannot be laid on the use of plenty of straw in feed yards and sheds and the frequent removal of frozen chunks of manure. A supply of water close to the feed grounds where cattle can help themselves at least twice a day is another feature that should not be overlooked. The same may be said with regard to freedom from lice and warbles.

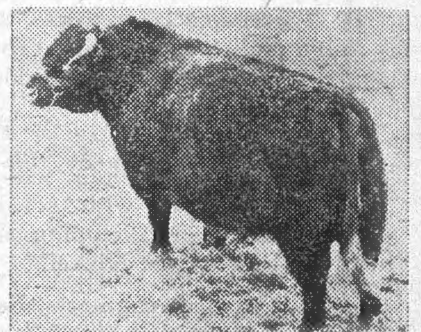
Pay Freight East On Alfalfa Seed

Because there is insufficient alfalfa seed to meet the normal seeding requirements in Eastern Canada in 1946, the Agricultural Department said recently that the carlot freight rate from Winnipeg to Eastern points on shipments of such seed will be paid, but only on shipments approved by the Seeds Administrator, Ottawa, prior to shipment.

Normally the surplus of alfalfa seed produced in Western Canada is exported to the United States. The freight rate is being paid to provide an equitable basis of payment between farmers in Eastern Canada who use the seed and alfalfa seed producers in the western provinces.

ECONOMICAL FEEDING

It is not economical to feed animals so well that they put on fat during the winter as experiments have shown that such animals weigh no more after the following summer grazing period than do animals that have been fed only enough to keep them in a healthy and thrifty condition.



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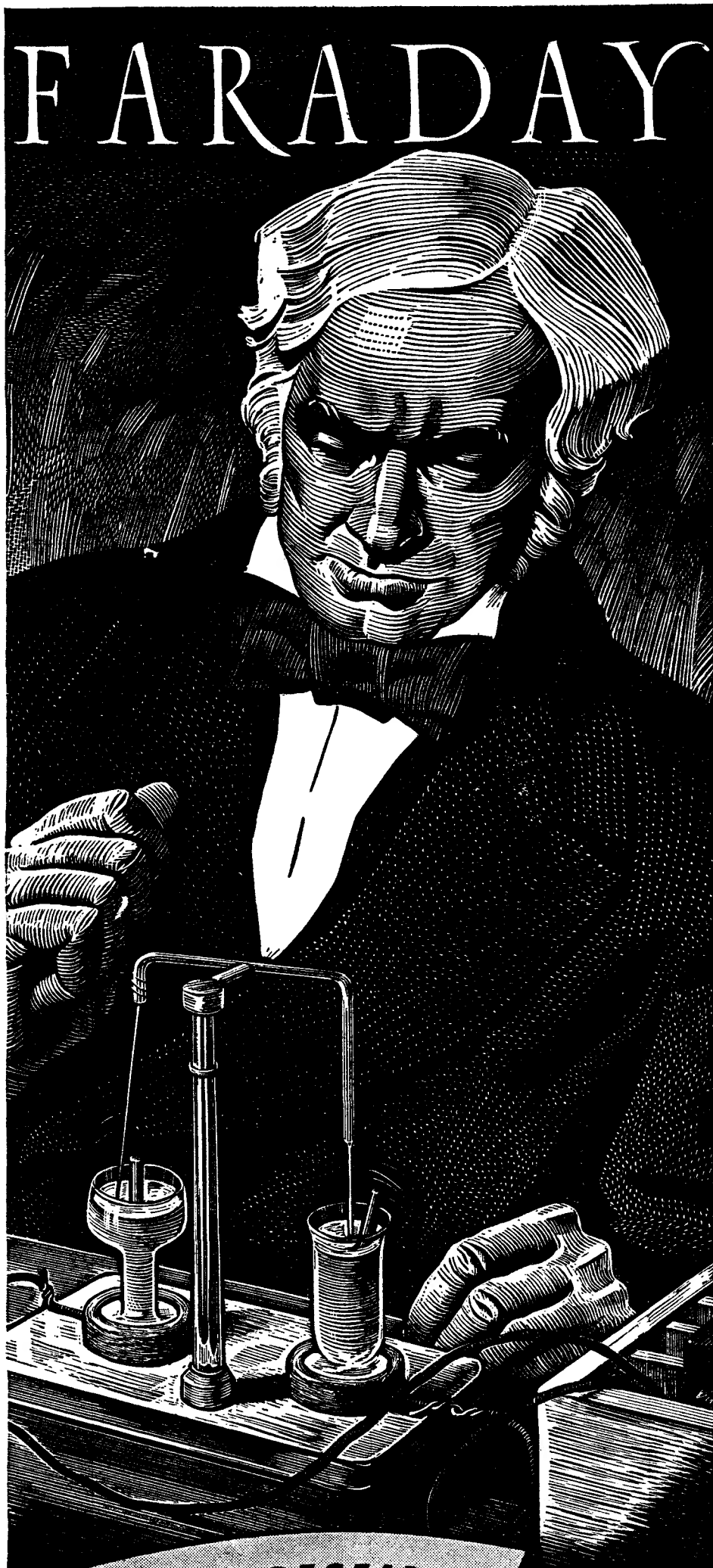
The son of a blacksmith, Michael Faraday (1791-1867) went to work at thirteen. As an apprentice in a book bindery he read scores of volumes, especially those on scientific subjects. He attended some lectures given by Sir Humphry Davy, and wrote to him and asked for—and obtained—a job in his laboratory. He carried on research in chemistry, investigated the alloys of steel, and produced several new kinds of optical glass. His most important research work was in electricity and magnetism. His discoveries paved the way for the development of electro-plating and the widespread use of electric power today.

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Peace On Earth.

Good Will Toward Men . . .

"With firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphans; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.—Abraham Lincoln.

★ ★

THE young men who left their homes on the farm to go to war are returning. Each of them is considering what he shall do now that we are at peace. They have seen the world, they have seen how other people live. In their camps and billets they have seen all the conveniences that city dwellers enjoy. It has made them realize that if they return to the farm in Alberta they must do without most of the conveniences of living that they can enjoy if they decide to stay in the city.

Many of these boys are bringing home brides unused to farm life. Many of them plan to marry girls who are accustomed to the conveniences of the city. All of these boys are mindful of the hardships of living that their fathers and mothers faced through the early days of farming and the tough days of depression.

More than any other single thing, electrification of the rural areas would improve farm life. As these boys look over this province today they have no assurance that rural electrification will be installed, and certainly no idea when it will come. No plan has been proposed that will bring it in the near future to anything except very limited areas.

This problem has been apparent since the outset of the war and before. While it is true that it has been impossible during the war to get the materials or the labor to install rural electrification, it has been possible throughout the whole of that period to formulate plans which could now be the basis of action.

We have heard much of planning, of projects, of proposals and schemes. We have had only insignificant action. The work should be undertaken at once on a scale that will permit of its completion within the next two, or at the outside, three years. These young men should be told

the details of the plans as they fit each part of the province so that they may decide where they will go with their brides to make a new farm home.

It is clear that it is not possible to electrify the farms of Alberta and sell power at a price which will pay a return on the cost. It is clear that the venture must have state aid. The province claims to have its credit restored. If so, it can get the money either to provide aid for private enterprise to do the job or to have the state do it.

It is the most worthwhile way in which the state can now improve rural living conditions. It is essential if our best young people are to be kept on the farm. There must be no delay. The time for putting and planning is past if these young people are to be kept on the farm and agriculture is to have the benefit of their splendid ability. Rural Alberta cannot afford to lose its best young men to the cities. They are too smart to go back to the farm and live their lives on the end of a pump handle and watch their brides ride washtubs. They know that the slums of Canada are on the farms. The province must have rural electrification now — it must be province wide.

★ ★

YEARS ago the farm people of Alberta realized that the things that were due them could never be obtained so long as they were divided in their demands. Under the leadership of the late Henry Wise Wood there grew up a mighty force called the United Farmers of Alberta. In its membership it numbered the great bulk of the rural population of the province and for many years they spoke with one voice. They sent the Progressive Group to Ottawa. They elected a government in the province and they brought about nearly all of the great economic advances recorded in the last twenty-five years.

Their strength lay in their union and their ability to speak with one voice. As time passed the very achievements of their organization slowed its progress. The vigor of the movement deteriorated. Dissension grew and lethargy led to heavy loss of membership. Another younger organization, the Alberta Farmers' Union, sprang up. It has been vigorous and vocal, but it has not embraced enough of the farmers to speak for all.

Over the last ten years the farm people of Alberta have not been the force in farm affairs that they should have been because their councils have been divided and not fully representative of all their number.

It is refreshing to see that an attempt is now being made to unite all of the farm people under one organization which can speak for the rural people of this province and carry behind its voice the weight of their opinion.

The new organization is to be part of a nation-wide Federation. The proposal has merit if the provincial organization is not absorbed and dominated by other ele-

ments in the national Federation whose purposes and problems are not always the same as those of the farmers of Alberta.

Let us hope that the rural people can unite and build in Alberta an organization strong and vigorous, lending its aid to like organizations elsewhere but nevertheless standing on its own feet, facing its own problems with the backing of all its own people. Individually the rural people of Alberta are self-reliant, able and courageous. Their new organization should be like them.

★ ★

IN the House of Commons recently members of the opposition questioned the government about some charges that had been made by a former employee of the price-fixing organization and were refused the information on the ground that it was not in the public interest to disclose it. Soon after, Hon. J. L. Hsley, then acting as Prime Minister, read the House a lecture and scolded the opposition for asking questions that were delaying the progress of the House. He stated that the authority of the government is not delegated by the House of Commons, that the authority of the government is received from the Crown, and that the government does not have to give all of the information about its activities to the House.

This is indeed new and dangerous. Whether that be the law is beside the point. The taxpayers of this country have poured money into the government's hands. They are quite prepared to recognize that many mistakes may have been made in the war administration. They are fully aware that so great an effort as has been put forth by Canada is bound to have produced many mistakes. If, however, those mistakes have been made they should be disclosed so that those who made them may be disciplined and they may be avoided in the future. Because of the need for maximum effort and haste in the conduct of war, the rights of the elected representative, and through him of the people, have had to be suspended and subordinated to provide freedom of action for the many officials and boards charged with the duty of winning the war.

Many fine men have served as the heads of departments and boards and their effort has been magnificent. However, they are not responsible to the people whose money they have spent because they can neither be hired nor fired by the people. Their conduct must, however, be open to review by the elected representatives of the people if our system of government is to persist, because the taxpayer is entitled to know through his representative what use or mis-use is being made of his money.

If Mr. Hsley stated the rule properly and there is in Canada today any question about the right of the elected representative of the people to find out what the government's hired men have done with the taxpayer's money, then the rules had better be changed without more delay.



IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

71st ANNUAL STATEMENT

Year Ending October 31st, 1945

The statement of Imperial Bank of Canada shows public deposits with the bank have increased more than Fifty Million Dollars in twelve months. The assets of the bank have reached an all-time high of \$379,179,568.

After Dominion Taxes of \$501,285 and provisions for bad debts and for Staff Pension Fund, profits remaining amounted to \$915,420. Dividends of 80 cents per share were paid, and provisions made for depreciation of Bank Premises. The final result was an increase in profit and loss account of \$141,444.

Investments in securities total \$205,488,417. These are 65% Dominion and Provincial Securities maturing within 2 years. Loans to

the public generally, including farmers, manufacturers, grain buyers, etc., are now \$81,564,699, and are up about 18 millions for the year.

These commercial loans have a significant bearing upon the country's efforts towards reconversion, and show an ever-increasing utilization of the Bank's facilities by Canadian businessmen and Agriculturists.

Summing up, the statement shows the sound financial condition of the country. The increase in bank deposits added to the outstanding success of the 9th Victory Loan is a fair indication of Canada's ability to withstand and overcome the stresses of reconversion to peacetime production.

Condensed General Statement, October 31st, 1945

ASSETS

Deposits with and Notes of Bank of Canada	\$42,964,902.53
Notes of and Cheques on Other Banks	12,454,088.25
Other Cash and Deposits	17,586,746.96
Government and Municipal Securities, not exceeding market value	203,043,028.91
Other Bonds and Stocks, not exceeding market value	2,445,387.84
Call Loans (secured)	8,508,325.99
TOTAL QUICK ASSETS	\$287,002,480.48
Commercial and Other Loans (after full provision for bad and doubtful debts)	82,464,530.39
Bank Premises	5,532,893.44
Liabilities of Customers under Acceptances and Letters of Credit (as per contra)	4,043,193.57
Other Assets	136,469.91
	\$379,179,567.79

LIABILITIES

Notes in Circulation	\$ 1,177,287.50
Deposits	357,694,614.95
Acceptances and Letters of Credit Outstanding	4,043,193.57
TOTAL LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC	\$362,915,096.02
Dividends due Shareholders	140,765.24
Capital, Reserve and Undivided Profits	16,123,706.53
	\$379,179,567.79

R. S. WALDIE,
President.

W. G. MORE,
General Manager.

Agricultural Service Boards Help Solve Rural Problems

AGRICULTURAL Service Boards are the newest feature of Alberta's agricultural extension service. They have now operated in a few districts for two years. The objective is to provide co-operation between the municipal and provincial governments, to bring farmers into closer contact with advanced methods of weed control, water and soil conservation and other farm improvement practices, and with the services of the District Agriculturist.

The Agricultural Service Board consists of three or five members set up by the municipal district or improvement district, one member of which is the District Agriculturist and the others divided equally between ratepayers and municipal authorities. Under the Act, the board is granted certain payments by the province to assist in the cost of supervision, educational programs, supervision, services, material, equipment and labor—and, this is where the Act has teeth, the board is authorized to take over and operate any farm which, through the owner's neglect of weed control or wind or water erosion, may become a menace to the community. Some land has already been taken over for these reasons in the Red Deer district, and other boards warn that they may have to do the same.

THE first board of this type was organized in February, 1944, within the municipal district of Conrich, just north of Calgary, by B. J. Whitbread, of Calgary, one of the most energetic District Agriculturists in the province; and a committee including O. Rosenberger, chairman; D. N. Gardiner, Secretary; E. M. Crisfield and Howard P. Wright.

This board attracted considerable interest, and in November, 1944, the (rural) municipal districts convention passed a resolution urging the provincial legislature to authorize the formation of similar boards in all municipal districts. The Alberta Legislature passed this measure in March of this year. In May, the Alberta Department of Agriculture contacted all municipal districts and District Agriculturists, encouraging them to organize such boards in their territories. A number of them have been organized since.

Thus the organizational growth has been rapid, but the benefits of such work are necessarily slower of realization. Mr. Whitbread, who has two boards in his district now—one at Turner Valley, organized this year, in addition to the pioneer board at Conrich—stresses that they are by no means "solving all the ills of agriculture". On the other hand, growth has been steady, which he prefers to a mushroom growth.

Turner Valley being mainly a cattle-ranching area, the initial efforts of that board are concentrated on organizing a purebred sire area for bulls under the bull exchange system, with the object of improving the quality of the cattle herds as quickly as possible. All farmers owning scrub bulls have been interviewed to explain to them the objects and benefits of such a policy.

CONRICH is a mixed farming district, and three main projects have been started:

First, field days are held during the summer, with demonstration plots on farms in the district and talks by quali-

fied men on cereal crops and farm beautification. Two of these field days were held in the municipality in 1944 and three in 1945, and those who attended felt the demonstrations and lectures were of considerable value.

Second, to demonstrate the practical value of recommended control methods for wild oats, 15 farmers completed plots in 1945. The results of the control methods were good and may stimulate more extensive use of the methods by the plot-owners and their neighbors.

Third, the difficult problems of some of the most run-down farms in the district were studied. A comprehensive plan was prepared by Mr. Whitbread as a suggestion of farm management methods whereby these farmers might become self-sufficient and reasonably prosperous even in low-price years. If these farmers would plan for themselves and make use of expert advice, it is believed they could lift themselves out of the perennial state of tax delinquency into which they fall as soon as prices drop.

The problem is to stimulate their interest and ambition and this is always a slow matter. Mr. Whitbread says if the board fails to establish closer contact, particularly with these people—the ones who are now seemingly uninterested in progressive farming—then its efforts are in vain; but if it helps to come closer to them, then it will accomplish much.

...

First Camrose Purebred Sale Is Successful

THE first annual sale of purebred bulls and female cattle at Camrose, Alta., Nov. 9, distributed some good livestock to Central Alberta stockmen at good average prices. Organized by the Camrose Community Sale and Livestock Association, John Woods president and J. E. Stuart secretary-treasurer, the judging and sales were well handled in the skating rink.

Auctioneers Archie Boyce, of Olds, and J. D. Hannan, of Camrose, sold 73 cattle for \$14,040. Highest price of the sale, \$500, was paid by Joe Duggan, Camrose, for an 18-months-old Hereford bull, sold by Butterfield Bros., Ponoka. An 18-months-old bull from the Berry Estate, Ohaton, brought \$365, the highest Aberdeen-Angus price. Two bulls born early in 1944, from Leon Sorochuk, Tofield, topped Shorthorn prices at \$300 and \$290. Stanley Gould, Rosalind, brought in one animal only, a nine-months-old Hereford heifer which sold for the highest female price of \$325.

Average prices:—

	All	Under	Over
	Ages.	8	8
		Mos.	Mos.
22 Hereford females	198	150	216
13 Hereford bulls	273	152	327
1 Aberdeen-Angus female	185		185
8 Aberdeen-Angus bulls	208	185	211
6 Shorthorn females	136	116	153
23 Shorthorn bulls	150	124	175

...

WINTER SUPPLEMENTS

The need for mineral supplements for livestock is much greater in the winter than in the summer. In most districts it is desirable to provide a phosphorus supplement such as bonemeal or monocalcium-phosphate. It is wise, also to provide iodine to pregnant ewes during winter months. Salt should be readily available to animals at all times.

The Evolution of a Bare Prairie Farmstead

By FRANK STEELE

A NEW impetus in farm beautification is now being predicted as we turn from the pressing problems of war to those of peace. Everything has been stood aside during the war years for production and more production. Canada needed food, food in unlimited quantities. The need for food is still great, but farm folk are going to have a little more time next spring for fixing up the old place, setting out shrubbery and planting trees.

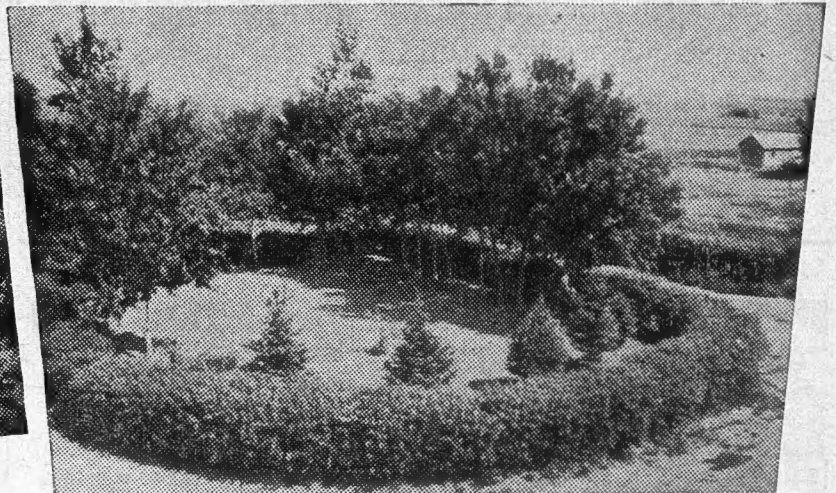
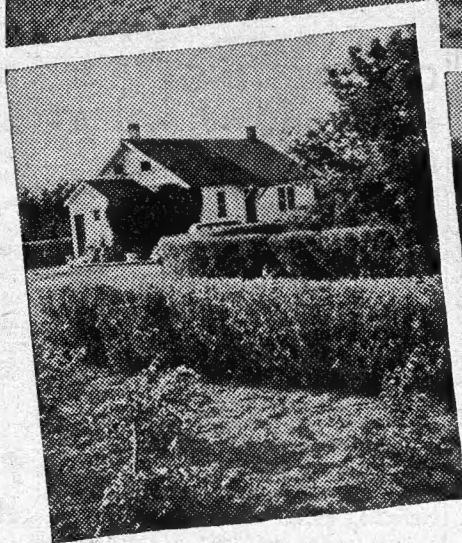
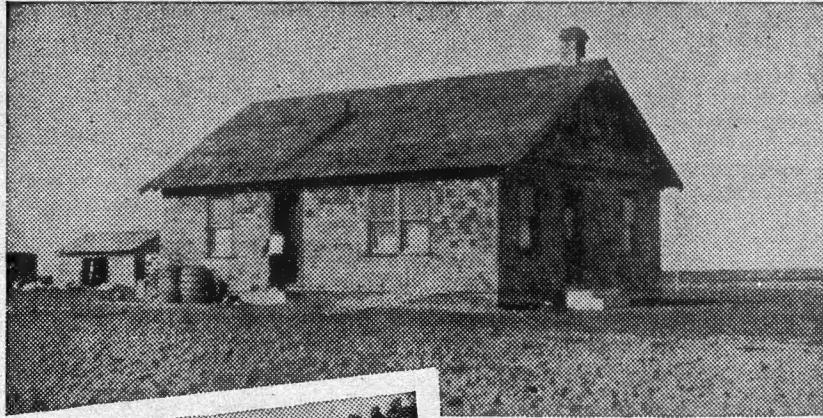
There is nothing on the farm that will pay greater dividends than trees, a good kitchen garden and flowers and shrubs and lawns. And it is a fallacy to say that these desirable things are obtainable only on an irrigated farm. Even in the drier areas one finds beauty spots—gardens, friendly trees and sturdy rows of caragana. Windbreaks are possible even in the so-called "Dust Bowl". Moreover it is surprising what can be done in the way of trapping enough run-off water in the spring to irrigate the home surroundings and a piece of hay land. That is one of the aims of the P.F.R.A. on the great semi-arid areas of the prairies and much has been accomplished in this direction.

But we have only scratched the surface. And now with the return of peace we may expect to read once more of the famous "forestry car" and its patient and enthusiastic lecturer touring this railway line and the other preaching again the gospel of tree planting and farm and town beautification. And while we are on this subject, the country cemetery, resting place of a legion of the men and women who bore the toil and heat of the day in the pioneer era of the West, should not be overlooked. The neglect of many of our country graveyards is pitiful. And yet, here and there through the country we find communities that take a pride in keeping their cemeteries neat, well ordered, landscaped and with fences, gates and driveways in good repair. And where the grounds and fences and gates are maintained in a spirit of civic pride owners of burial plots in the cemeteries are inclined to maintain them in good condition. This is invariably the case.

Living Monuments

In the field of rural beautification there is much that can be done in an organized way by Boards of Trade, municipal councils, clubs, Women's Institutes, U.F.A. and A.F.U. locals, etc. Some Alberta communities are planning memorial parks to the honored dead of the war, a living monument to these heroes. This is most praiseworthy, and fits in admirably with any program of general community betterment. But in the larger view it is a matter after all of individual enterprise and pride in citizens making their home places lovely and attractive.

There are numbers of striking examples of what can be done by a little careful planning — and lots of work — in the way of farm beautification. Down in the Iron Springs district in the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District an enterprising and beauty-loving farmer, K. K. Dalglish, resides. Some time after the opening up of the Lethbridge Northern tract, the bonds of which were guaranteed by the province, Mr. Dalglish bought a



★ ★

WHAT CAN BE DONE!

Left, is seen the Dalglish home on the bare prairie, as it appeared in 1927, while below are the attractive home of the same family today and a section of the driveway circling an attractive tree-bordered little pool which enhances the beauty of the layout.

★ ★

place. It was bare prairie at the time; today it is a show place.

And it was made a show place not wholly because Mr. Dalglish had irrigation but also because he took time to set out trees, sweeping lawns, fruit trees, shrubs, flower beds, etc.

JUST take a look at the accompanying view of the Dalglish home, outbuildings and their bare setting back in that pioneer stage in 1927. Not very impressive is it? But in less than 20 years by thoughtful planning and consistent and careful effort, and all done with natural good taste and enthusiasm for things permanent and beautiful, the Dalglish place is a picture. The pictures tell their own story — the story of the evolution of a prairie farmstead from bald prairie to a spot that "blossomed like the rose".

What this Lethbridge Northern farmer did others can do if they have irrigation or if they live in a more favored area so far as rainfall is concerned. But that is not all the story. Even in the semi-arid areas much can be done in the way of improving home

surroundings, in the way of tree planting and setting out windbreaks.

The rows of caragana and the sturdy cottonwoods scattered through the dry areas, twisted and gnarled and neglected though they may be, in many cases, reflect the never-say-die spirit of the West. They are always an inspiration as they stand outlined against the vast sweep of plain and sky defiant and courageous in their isolation. These should be an inspiration to prairie communities in their projects to endow their countryside with a greater measure of color and beauty.

...

Make Sure of Seed Requirements Early

SEED supplies are definitely short, warns J. E. Birdsall, Supervisor of Crop Improvement, Alberta Department of Agriculture. Oats and barley particularly, may be difficult to obtain unless early action is taken. Farmers in areas where crops have been damaged by hail or frost can probably obtain seed from adjoining districts, provided they act promptly.

It is well to make sure of strong germination in any grain held for seed. Farmers who desire an official test may send a 1-lb. sample to the Plant Products Division, Production Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Calgary. A fee of 75c is charged for germination test and commercial grade. Those sending samples for test are advised to forward them early. If left until after the end of the year, the staff of the division are likely to be so busy that return of the report may be delayed.

Those who have a surplus of grain that might be suitable for seed can cooperate by making sure it is not needed for seed in the district before selling for other purposes. Farmers in areas of low crop yields are urged to hold sufficient for their seed requirements.

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78W

DOMINION SEED HOUSE, GEORGETOWN, ONT.

500,000 Trees For 1946 Planting

HALF a million young trees will be planted on farms in Alberta next year, it is estimated by T. F. Biefgen, Alberta director of forestry. Already approximately 300 farmers have applied to the forestry branch for trees, the only cost of which is the express charge to their destination.

Last year, about 375,000 trees were planted by between 400 and 500 farmers. Trees available next spring will be white spruce, lodgepole pine, Scotch pine, Douglas fir, bur oak, red oak, green ash, American elm, laurel leaf willow, golden willow and northwest poplar.

Christmas Seals Fight T.B.

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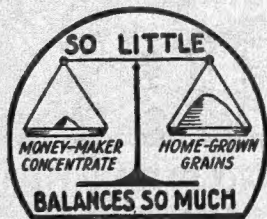
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Co-operation In Farm Survey Makes Useful Data Available

ONE of these days, writes Ian McArthur, Agricultural Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, you will be receiving in the mail or from your local school teacher the annual December 1 survey card of the Bureau. Perhaps you will feel that it is a lot of work to fill out this card or you will wonder why the Government wants to know all these things. Let me assure you that the Bureau has very good reasons for asking for your co-operation in this matter. Statistics may be tiresome to read, but they do tell a real story. They represent the facts of the situation and the facts are all-important these days when we are faced with so many difficult problems in connection with feeding the peoples of the world. Many of us in this country have little or no conception of how important relatively small amounts of food can be, but those who are returning from Europe tell us vivid stories of what food means to the people of Britain and the Continent. Canada is doing her part, he concludes, in making food available to those who need it and only by having the facts can our Government make plans to play her full part.

CROP TESTING PLAN SHOWS WHEAT OF HIGH QUALITY

RESULTS of the 1945 examination by the "Crop Testing Plan" of many thousands of farmers' wheat fields have now been compiled, reports Major H. G. L. Strange, research director of the Searle Grain Co. The records reveal that no less than 47% (a high record) of the wheat fields tested classified as "A" which means that the grain was good enough to be used as seed by the farmer or by his neighbors. It was also shown that only 29% (a low record) of the samples tested classified as "C" and "mixtures".

This means that 29% of farmers are needlessly losing money because of lower grades and lower yields, caused by admixtures in their crops of poor and low-yielding varieties. Such farmers can cure this situation very quickly by buying better seed from their neighbors who have "Crop Testing Plan" "A" stocks, or by purchasing a few bushels of good registered seed sealed in the sack and then by sowing this on a few acres of clean summer-fallow; then next year such farmers would have from 16 to 20 times as much good seed to sow on a larger acreage.

"Crop Testing Plan" tests reveal, therefore, says Major Strange, that while there is room for still further improvement, the prairie wheat crop, as a whole, is year by year steadily improving in quality, which information should serve to add to the reputation of Canadian wheat on world markets.

Manitoba, B.C. Teams Win Judging Awards

AT the National Boys' and Girls' Club contests held in Toronto in November, teams from Manitoba led in swine, poultry and seed grain judging projects; British Columbia in dairy cattle and potatoes, and Ontario in beef cattle.

The winning Manitoba teams in the judging of swine consisted of Lloyd Hazelwood, Hamiota, and Rodney Lewis, Crandall; in poultry, Ann Madson and Jean Murray, Magnet; and in seed grain, Elmer Ryan and Lawrence Williams, Foxwarren.

The British Columbia winners in dairy cattle were Gordon Berry, Langley Prairie, and Ian Paton, Glen Valley; and in potato judging, Arthur and Joyce Maddocks, Eburne.

Alberta, represented by Bert and David Shantz, Wetaskiwin, in beef cattle judging, and by Stan Kowalski and Everett McCrimmon, Bon Accord, in seed grain judging, placed second in these two classes.

Total farm club membership in Canada is now 35,280, the first increase since 1940.

PROTEIN WITH STRAW

Straw of good quality from the cereal grains will successfully winter mature cows that are in good condition, but it does not contain sufficient nutrients for sheep. If the straw is not of high quality or if the cattle are not in good condition, it is advisable to provide additional protein such as alfalfa or sweet clover hay in moderate amounts. If such hays are not available, a protein supplement such as linseed oilmeal may be used.

• • •

P. Kowalski Heads Honey Producers' Co-op.

Peter Kowalski, of Bon Accord, was re-elected president of the Alberta Honey Producers' Co-operative Limited, and E. G. Goodhall, of Calgary, was elected president of the Alberta Beekeepers' Association at a joint annual meeting of the organizations held at Edmonton.

Directors of the co-operative include: Vice-president Harvey Smith, Bassano; H. T. Philpott, Brooks; Max Zeise, Dapp; W. R. Sterling, Westlock; J. M. Shafer, Calgary; H. Weidman, Hill-spring.

• • •

Shippers Lose Money On Frozen Cream

IN the marketing of cream and milk, only a clean flavored, non-frozen product can demand highest returns, and with the approach of winter additional care will be required to ensure the arrival of the cream and milk at its destination in good condition.

Frozen cream is placed in second grade since the frozen condition leads to the production of mealy butter. It also causes fat separation and difficult coagulation in the cheesemaking process. It often results in excessive losses in churning of butter and lowering of the yield in cheesemaking.

Butterfat test on frozen cream and milk are often inaccurate due to the difficulty of securing representative samples. There is also considerable delay in returning empty cans due to the necessity of thawing the cream and milk gradually at the factory.

Cream and milk should be cooled rapidly and kept at a uniform temperature. In extremely cold weather the cans should be protected during shipment.

• • •

WHEAT PROTEIN UP

A revised estimate now places the protein content of the 1945 Canadian wheat crop at 14.2 per cent compared with the final estimate of 13.0 per cent for the 1944 wheat crop, and the 18-year average of 13.6 per cent.

Veterans Keenly Interested In Peace River Farm Project

CLEARING of 100,000 acres of land in the Peace River area probably will get underway early in the new year, according to Julian Bair, Edmonton, the American contractor in charge of the operation. At least 50,000 acres, and possibly the whole project, is expected to be ready for cropping in 1947.

Mr. Bair emphasized that the breaking will be done properly, and at the right time of year, if for no other reason than that his company is vitally concerned with the quality of the land since their payment is received in the form of one-third of the crop for the first seven years.

Clearing by Machine

In this largest land-clearing project of its kind ever undertaken in Canada, crawler tractors will be used to push brush-cutters, following which large brush rakes will windrow the fallen trees. This brush will be burned by use of a man-carried flame thrower. Breaking will be done, probably, with five-furrow plows behind the tractors, breaking a 10-foot swath. For rooting, a large rooter—a heavy, toothed implement to tear the roots out of the soil—will be introduced.

Only Canadian veterans of both wars will be employed on the clearing work, preference being given to veterans intending to settle on the cleared land.

While clearing is underway, an official from the provincial department of land and mines will be on hand to supervise the leaving of windbreaks. Where the topography of the land permits, it is planned to leave a one-rod strip of sod and trees every half-mile running north and south and every mile running east and west—this probably will border the half-section farms—and also to leave evergreen patches or good groves in various places.

The area to be cleared lies roughly in a strip 30 miles long between the towns of Tangent and Wanham, astride the railway and Alaska highway, and also a small area south of Girouxville, 20 miles east of Tangent. It is as near the highway and railway as possible, the most distant farms being only 20 miles from these channels.

THE soil was surveyed for type and quality by the University of Alberta, under the joint sponsorship of the Dominion and Provincial governments, last summer. In selecting the area, besides apparent quality of the soil several factors were taken into consideration: Nearness of transportation, economy of clearing and the success of surrounding farmers. The area is reported to be satisfactory, and the success of the veterans is believed promising if the proper type of farming is carried out.

It is stressed that this is definitely a mixed-farming area, as the type of soil demands frequent use of legumes and grass crops in the rotation. According to Mr. Bair, it is planned to have in each township a farm supervisor delegated by the University of Alberta soils department to advise the veterans on suitable farming practices.

Quality for Grant

A half-section of land in this project is available to bona-fide veterans of the second World War, irrespective of other lands they may own and whether or not they qualify as farmers under the Dominion Veterans' Land

Act. The veteran who undertakes a farm under the provincial project will pay no cash, but for the first seven years will pay one-third of all legumes, grasses and grains grown, for the clearing and breaking. No taxes will be charged during these seven years, but it is still undecided whether or not certain payments will be required for the three years following the first seven. In any event, the veteran who has fulfilled his contract will be granted clear title to the land after 10 years.

A veteran who satisfies Dominion V.L.A. officials of his probable ability to make a success of his farm in this project will be eligible for a grant of \$2,320 to be used for permanent improvements.

This provincial land project has not been thrown open for actual settlement yet, but applications are being filed. Many inquiries are being received by the Department of Lands and Mines at Edmonton, from men still in service, many of them overseas, and interested veterans. It is understood that land may be reserved for men who send proof to the department that they are still in service but plan definitely to take a farm under the project when they are discharged.

...

"Agriculture Abroad" Outlines World-wide Peacetime Problems

THE latest issue of "Agriculture Abroad", a publication of the Economics Division, Marketing Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture, contains a wealth of information on agricultural policies in effect or under consideration in the principal countries of the world. Under the general title of "Peace Organization and the Farmer", information is given on wartime changes in world food production; international security; full employment at satisfactory wages; the United Nations Economic and Social Council; International Reconstruction Bank and Monetary Fund; and the newly-formed United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization which is expected to become a powerful influence in shaping world opinion on agriculture and in stimulating progress.

In addition, summaries of the latest developments in agricultural policy are given in "Agriculture Abroad" concerning the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, and in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Denmark, Hungary, Japan, Poland, Turkey, United States, U.S.S.R., and Yugoslavia.

The war to defeat aggression is victoriously concluded, says "Agriculture Abroad" and the battle to win the peace is already in progress. It bids fair for the future that agricultural leaders throughout the civilized world are beginning to take a global rather than a narrow sectional view of agriculture's many and varied post-war reconversion plans.

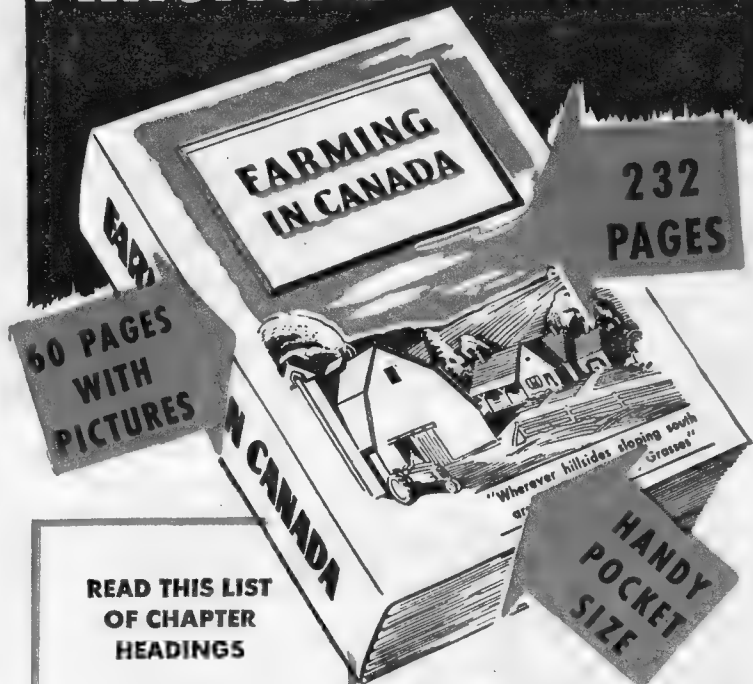
"Agriculture Abroad" is issued quarterly and is available on request to the Economics Division, Marketing Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

...

Canada's cheese production this year is likely to be about ten million pounds more than the objective set at last year's Dominion-Provincial agricultural conference.

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Christmas Message

THE CHRISTMAS SEASON of 1945 is close at hand. It will mark the first "peace Christmas" in six eventful years.

This year has seen the end of World War II although scattered embers are still aflame. The appalling loss of life, destruction of property and displacing of peoples cannot but result in turmoil and deep troubles for a long time to come.

But "peace on earth" is the dream of mankind that persists in the face of continual wars and turmoil. It is a dream that never grows old. It is just as alive today as when St. Luke penned his immortal story about the Star in the East, the Song of the Angels and the birthnight of the Child.

So the Christmas carols, borne on ethereal winds, will again circle the earth this coming Christmas season, joining through the links of centuries with the angelic chorus which resounded over the Judean hills 1,945 years ago—"Glory to God in the highest and on earth, peace, good will to men."

So all of us must keep Christmas with a deathless faith and infinite hope.

During the coming season may the homes be lighted with Christmas joy—the glad welcome to the returning boy or girl, the cheery greeting of neighbors, the joyous laughter of children.

Merry Christmas to all.

Alberta Wheat Pool



Canada's 1945 Wheat Crop Estimated 308,600,000 Bus.

CANADA'S 1945 wheat production is placed at 308.6 million bushels in the second estimate issued Nov. 14 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Oat production for this year is estimated at 378.3 million bushels, barley at 156.3 million bushels, rye 5.9 million bushels and flaxseed at 7.4 million bushels. The second estimates of grain crops as compared with those released on September 12 are generally lower, principally due to lower estimates of yields in the Prairie Provinces. The second estimate of wheat production is lower by 12.8 million bushels while the oat crop is down 10 million bushels. The reduction from the first estimate in the barley crop amounts to 4.9 million bushels, while that for flaxseed is raised slightly.

Returns from the 1944 crop for all Canada were: Wheat, 435,535,000 bus.; oats, 499,643,000; barley, 194,712,000; rye, 8,526,000; flax, 9,668,000.

Average yields per acre, in bushels for 1945 are estimated as follows: Wheat, 13.2; oats, 26.3; barley, 21.3; rye, 12.2; flax, 7.0.

According to the second estimate, the production of the five principal grain crops in the Prairie Provinces, in bushels, is as follows, with 1944 figures in brackets: Three provinces—Wheat, 284,000,000 (410,600,000); oats, 270,000,000 (370,800,000); barley, 142,000,000 (178,400,000); rye, 4,624,000 (7,109,000); flaxseed, 7,177,000 (9,405,000). Manitoba—Wheat, 43,000,000 (54,900,000); oats, 55,000,000 (61,000,000); barley, 53,000,000 (54,700,000); rye, 379,000 (612,000); flaxseed, 2,800,000 (1,762,000). Saskatchewan—Wheat, 158,000,000 (250,000,000); oats, 139,000,000 (198,000,000); barley, 53,000,000 (72,000,000); rye, 2,768,000 (4,800,000); flaxseed, 3,603,000 (6,400,000). Alberta—Wheat, 83,000,000 (105,700,000); oats, 76,000,000 (111,800,000); barley, 36,000,000 (51,700,000); rye, 1,477,000 (1,697,000); flaxseed, 774,000 (1,243,000).

Of the land intended for the next year's crop, 43 per cent is estimated to have been ploughed at October 31 as compared with 47 per cent at the same date last year. By provinces the percentages are as follows, with 1944 figures in brackets: Manitoba, 64 (61); Saskatchewan, 23 (23); Alberta, 53 (53).

Deliveries of grain from farms in Western Canada during the first 14 weeks of the new crop year tend to reflect the smaller crop and adverse harvesting conditions experienced this year. Only the deliveries of oats and rye show an increase over the marketings for the corresponding period a year ago. Flax marketings reveal the greatest percentage decline, since production in 1945 is well below that of the preceding three years. Ample country elevator space is available with all delivery points in the Prairie Provinces on an open quota for wheat.

USEFUL HANDBOOK

A valuable publication, "Guide to Farm Practices in Saskatchewan", is available free to Saskatchewan farmers who write to the Extension Department, University of Saskatchewan. This is the newest edition of the publication, the joint work of university scientists, Department of Agriculture and Experimental Farm staffs, which is brought up to date every three years.

RENTALS GRADUATED

Saskatchewan Resources Minister J. L. Phelps has announced rentals on pasture lands of 640 acres or less will be based on the quality and quantity of grass produced. In addition, greater security of tenure will be provided for and pasture lands will be distributed more efficiently in accordance with needs of the locality where they are situated in Saskatchewan, he said.

Alberta Seed Growers Had Active Season

AT the annual meeting of the Alberta Seed Growers' Association held at Camrose, Nov. 7, a very successful year of operations was reviewed. The volume of seed handled was increased by 50 per cent over 1943-44 and seed was received from growers in many new districts. Field service was offered in several additional districts, resulting in higher prices to many more growers for their seed crops.

Renovation work on the cleaning plant at Camrose now owned by the Association was completed in 1945, and the large warehouse at Camrose was rebuilt to provide splendid storage for many carloads of seed. In addition to the Camrose operations, the Association operates a plant at Coronation, owns warehouses at Brooks and Warburg and rents warehouses at various other points. The affiliate association in Falher owns warehouses at Donnelly, Falher, Girouxville, Tangent and Eaglesham and the affiliate at Westlock owns its warehouse at that point.

The Association will assist growers to avoid loss, as much as possible, in the threshing of Alsike seed. Losses as high as \$125 per acre were reported, according to E. G. Woods, district agriculturist at Westlock.

Wright Re-elected

Howard P. Wright, Calgary, was re-elected president and managing-director for the 10th consecutive term. Other officers elected were: L. M. Hendrigan, Winfield, vice-president; A. M. Smith, Wembley, assistant managing-director; and other directors: J. M. McElroy, Calgary; C. Patching, Lethbridge; H. E. Bronson, Cherhill; J. McK. Hughes, Flatbush; J. R. Desfosses, Fahler; D. Thomas, Mayerthorpe; J. Pringle, Coronation.

Machinery Output Reduced by Strikes

THE output of farm machinery in 1946 may be curtailed seriously by labor strikes in the factories or in related industries, it is pointed out by manufacturers. Without strikes, however, there still would be shortages of materials and labor.

The material situation is described as worse than during the war, owing to the fact, it is said, that supplies of many metal and wood products are restricted because of a shortage of heavy laborers in foundries, steel mills, lumber camps and sawmills. The result will be considerably less farm machinery in 1946 than was originally planned, it is feared.

Edmonton Fall Show Entries Bring Good Average Prices

THE unusually cold weather and snow in early November apparently did not adversely affect the Edmonton Fall Show and Sales. Pigs, especially, sold very well. In spite of entries $1\frac{1}{2}$ times those of last year, average pig prices were considerably higher than in 1944. However, a number not making the minimum prices of \$35 for boars and \$30 for sows went through unsold. Auctioneers were Don Ball, of Edmonton, and Earl Lanyon, of Waskatenau.

The champion Yorkshire sow, owned by James Wyllie, Vegreville, sold for top price of \$80 to R. Lewis, Bon Accord. The reserve sow, owned by W. Cornish, Mannville, went to the Alberta Department of Agriculture for \$60.

The championship in Yorkshire boars was won by Wyllie, and this animal sold for \$62.50 to H. M. Rigney, Bon Accord. The reserve, exhibited by A. H. Gould, Vegreville, brought \$65 from A. M. Makowecki, Redwater.

All the Tamworths (all boars) were owned by the Alberta Department of Health, Oliver, the highest price paid being \$57.50 by T. McMillan, Picardville.

Big Winner in Sheep

W. R. Cornish, Mannville, was owner of the reserve Hampshire ewe, champion Shropshire ewe, champion and reserve Southdown ewes, champion and reserve Shropshire rams, champion Southdown ram.

P. J. Rock & Son, Drumheller, showed champion and reserve Suffolk ewes, champion Hampshire ewe, champion and reserve Suffolk rams, reserve Southdown ram.

Robt. Golightly, Lloydminster, took the honors in Hampshire rams, his champion and reserve both selling at the highest prices in this class, \$65. In Hampshire ewes, the Rock champion brought top price of \$30.

McDiarmid Bros., Evansburg, had the champion and reserve Oxford rams. Top price in this class was \$35 realized by E. B. Williamson, S. Edmonton.

Oxford ewe champion was exhibited by F. R. Haythorne, S. Edmonton, and the reserve by T. M. Reed, S. Edmonton.

Suffolk ewes brought out some top prices much higher than last year's \$29; Rock's champion sold to Cornish for \$60 and his reserve to H. A. Craig, Edmonton, for \$50. Top Suffolk ram price, for the champion, was \$110, also better than 1944, sold by Rock to M. Watson, Edmonton, while C. M. Runte & Sons, Wetaskiwin, realized second highest price of \$75. The champion Southdown ram, owned by Cornish, sold for \$51. For the limited numbers of sheep sold in other classes, the top prices were not greatly higher than the average prices.

Limited Cattle Entry

The champion Shorthorn cow, a six-year-old owned by W. Andrishak, Elk Point, was bought by H. Walt, Didsbury, for \$250. The reserve, a yearling heifer bred by W. L. Robinson, Vermilion, sold to R. Rowe, Innisfail, for \$185. Only 30 Shorthorns were sold.

The 15 Herefords, all females, were brought in by John A. McDougall, Winfield, and the top price was \$185.

The champion fat lamb in the junior competition was shown by Mavis Armstrong, Rochester, and sold to Canada Packers for \$1.15 a pound. Canada Packers also purchased the reserve champion market lamb of W. R. Cornish, Mannville, at \$1.10 per pound. The winner of the junior pig feeding

competition, Garth Bunker, Tawatinau, sold his animal to the T. Eaton Co. for 20 cents a pound, basis dressed weight; while Weiller & Williams took the champion commercial pig of the show, exhibited by N. J. Shopland, Rochester, for 24 cents a pound.

Numbers Sold and Average Prices to Nearest Even Dollar.

(Last Year's Average Prices in Brackets.)		
30	Shorthorn females	--\$122 (262)
15	Hereford females	--- 124 (---)
97	Yorkshire females	-- 45 (40)
83	Yorkshire boars	--- 48 (34)
8	Tamworth boars	--- 41 (---)
63	Suffolk ewes	--- 17 (27)
108	Suffolk rams	--- 29 (25)
31	Hampshire ewes	--- 14 (17)
90	Hampshire rams	--- 23 (25)
11	Shropshire ewes	--- 10 (11)
15	Shropshire rams	--- 18 (25)
8	Oxford ewes	--- 12 (12)
15	Oxford rams	--- 21 (20)
3	Southdown ewes	--- 12 (11)
7	Southdown rams	--- 29 (25)
Total sales of breeding stock amounted to \$22,348.		

Quality Entries Regina Show

AT the Regina Fall Shows, Oct. 30-Nov. 1, the senior and grand champion boar was shown by G. V. McMorris, Lewvan, and the junior and grand champion sow by Chas. Harlton & Son, Belle Plaine.

Champion ram in the Shropshire classes was shown by Robert Smith, of Govan, and the champion ewe and reserve ram by Dennis Bros., Parkman.

Oxford champion ram and champion and reserve ewe were shown by Donald Smith, Govan.

Champion Hampshire ram was exhibited by Joseph Tait, Weyburn, and the champion ewe by Mrs. J. Whitehead, Saskatoon.

Wolf Bros., Craven, exhibited the champion and reserve Suffolk ram and the reserve ewe. The champion ewe was an entry of Malcolm Weir, Aberdeen.

In the classes of commercial animals, Donald Smith, Govan, won the championship award for market swine and also the Hon. A. P. McNab silver shield for the champion hog of selected bacon standard. Winner of the McNab cup for the best pen of three bacon barrows was James Schofield, Craven.

Boar Sells for \$250

The pigs, all Yorkshires, brought the best averages paid at a Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Association sale in the last five years. Boars, 47 head, averaged \$57.28, and 21 sows, \$45.33. The high price of \$250 was paid by Alex J. McPhail to G. Hoffman, Aberdeen, president of the Swine Breeders' Association, for a 16-months boar which placed second in his class. Two imported Large White pigs, a boar and a sow, owned by the Association, were auctioned, the sow going to W. A. Cox, Melfort, for the top sow price of \$175, and the boar to John Yellowlees, Tessier, for \$110.

Less than 100 sheep were sold, high price being \$75 for the Suffolk ram champion. The average for 13 Suffolk rams was \$31.92, compared with the 1944 average of \$53.50. Eighteen Hampshire rams averaged \$35.62, approximately the same as last year. Eight Oxford rams averaged \$31.56, compared with a \$41.43 average last fall.

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Yours very truly,
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Christmas 1945

An historic Christmastide, this — with the great conflict ceased, the world looking to established Peace, and families united again in joyful thankfulness for deliverance and return . . . With a pledge in our hearts to those who will not be here to celebrate it, let us meet this Christmas with happiness, and face the New Year with a resolve to work all together for a better year, a better future.



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Advocates Good Dairy Herd For Ex-Serviceman Farmer

ARCHIE McDougall, of Falkland, B.C., is an enthusiast for dairy farming, writes Everard Clarke, manager of the Noca Co-operative Creamery at Vernon, in an item sent to the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW. Mr. McDougall's Glenemma Purple Heather provides an example of the money that can be made in successful dairy farming. In the past 12 months this Ayrshire cow produced 666 pounds of butterfat, for which the creamery paid her owner \$299, or a monthly cash income averaging \$25.

In addition to this substantial return, Heather produced seven tons of skim milk which Mr. McDougall fed to hogs and which he says was worth \$70. She also gave him a heifer calf which he would not sell for \$50 at birth. The total value in cash of the year's work of this one cow is thus some \$419.

"I am certainly going to stick to my Ayrshire cattle to make me a guaranteed income," declared Mr. McDougall in speaking of his success. Coast buyers have offered him as much as \$350 each for several of his cows and heifers. Of course he sells some, since disposing of surplus animals is an important part of a dairy farmer's operations, but he refuses to sell "the goose that lays the golden eggs" by letting anyone take his foundation stock at any price.

A returned soldier, wondering if dairying in the Okanagan may be the

answer to his desire for financial security and happiness, says Mr. Clarke, may well ask a question as to the costs involved in obtaining \$400 cash income from one cow. Mr. McDougall has the answer for that, too. He owns a 70-acre farm near Falkland and on it he produces everything his dairy herd eats, except grain.

The cow, Heather, last year was fed 2½ tons of cow chop, which was purchased at \$38 per ton at the feed store. Total cost for grain was \$95, leaving more than \$300 clear profit. Anyone can easily estimate what only 10 cows like Heather would do for a farmer, says Mr. Clarke, adding that in fairness, it must be admitted that she is really an outstanding individual. There actually are not many cows able to give almost 700 pounds of butterfat and more than seven tons of skim milk in a year. But, Mr. McDougall says, and emphatically, too, very few cows are fed and cared for in a way that will permit them to do their full work.

He is definitely of the opinion that any serviceman with a love for the land and a healthy outdoor life can make himself a comfortable home and a success financially by going into dairy farming in some of the valleys of the interior of British Columbia.

There is no other outdoor occupation which holds the promise of financial security that dairying does. But, and this is important he says, a man must know his work, love his animals and truly appreciate what a faithful cow will do for a faithful owner, the writer concludes.

Easily-Made Farm Snowplow Will Retain Moisture in Fields and Keep Roads Clear

A SIMPLE method of conserving the moisture from the winter's snowfall for the crop of the following year and at the same time keeping roads clear of drifts is outlined in a letter to the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW by W. D. Trego, well known to many readers. Mr. Trego's address is 330 Second Avenue East, Calgary.

When conservation stations in the Western States started advising their farmers to keep their snow on their fields by the use of snowplows, he writes, I started to notice how easily that system could stop snow from piling up on our roadways, by simply holding it where it falls, by starting it to pile up in the fields before it could get to the roadways.

It requires very little to form big drifts by simply starting a small one with a snowplow, and such a plow is so easy to make and operate that it is almost a crime for us to allow the snows which would make many extra bushels on the farm to blow into the roads to waste our gas in forcing our cars and trucks to plow through it all winter.

If each farmer, advises Mr. Trego, who has any bare summerfallow fields or pasture lands adjoining the roads would take his walking plow, or if he has none, a sulky or gang plow, and attach a 2" x 12" plank 10 feet long to the mouldboard, and a 2" x 6", 16 feet long to the land bar and then spike on a 2" x 4", 6 feet long at the back end of the plank, across to the 6"

land bar, it would make a very good snowplow. With this he can, by providing a small platform just back of the handles of the plow to stand on, and with his chore team, drive along inside his fence line, just far enough back from the fence to give the snow a chance to pile up inside his fence, making his return trip about three rods farther back from the fence. When the first snow comes each winter, he would thus start two drifts piling up, and when the outer one reached his fence line he should make another round with the snowplow. In this way he could with two or three trips along his field each winter, retain all the snow in his field and keep it from reaching the roadway.

One very dry season, Mr. Trego continues, when one of my fields averaged only about 4½ bushels per acre, a strip along a fence line where the snow had piled up to a depth of about 18 inches, produced what I estimated to be a 10-bushel crop. Such an increase would pay for a lot of snowplow work, as well as keeping the snow out of the roads.

Snow fences can be made to serve a good purpose back of some hills where the roads have been cut down, but where our municipal councils have been wasting the taxpayers' money, says Mr. Trego, by erecting, and removing snow fences to keep the snow from blowing from summerfallow fields or pasture lands on to the roads the snow could be stopped before it reached the road with snowplows used at the proper time and place, with half the expense that is required to erect, and remove the snow fences, to say nothing of the investment in the fencing, which is mostly wasted.

Breeders' Notes

JUSTA LADY, seven-year-old Ayrshire cow owned by Hodgson and Borrett, Forest Lawn, Alta., has attained the highest production ever made in Canada by an Ayrshire on two milkings a day or on any number of milkings a day; 22,302 lbs. milk, 916 lbs. butterfat, average test 4.11 per cent. She has three previous excellent records to her credit also.

R. G. May, Calgary, recently won more records with two of his Jersey cows. The first, Sun Dance Joy's Verna 125307, bred on the May farm, now has won two Silver and two Gold Medal Certificates, having recently produced 10,714 lbs. of milk, 633 lbs. butterfat, in the 305-day division. The second, Patricia Sultan's Betsy 96597, now owned by Mr. May but bred by A. T. Howe, Vernon, B.C., has produced 12,339 lbs. of milk, 722 lbs. fat, with an average test of 5.85%, in the 365-day division.

Qualicum Violet, owned by Qualicum Farms, Ltd., Parksville, B.C., was the highest ranking Shorthorn cow in her class listed in R.O.P. for October. A four-year-old, she produced 10,436 lbs. milk, 384 lbs. fat in 365 days. **Stockwell Soloist**, owned by Dr. A. G. Hopkins & Sons, Surbiton, Sask., was highest in the three-year-old class, 305-day division, with 7,511 lbs. milk, 270 lbs. fat.

A good market exists for Canadian Holsteins in Chile and Argentina when normal shipping resumes, states F. M. Clemons, secretary-manager of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, on his return from a 15,000-mile trip to these two most important livestock countries of South America. A 1940 shipment of 400 Canadian Holsteins to Chile made an excellent impression. He said that South Americans are friendly towards Canadians and that a great opportunity exists for mutually-beneficial trade between Canada and the southern continent.

In addition to paying the record price of \$14,500 for the young bull, Glenafton Rag Apple Historian, at the All-Canadian sale at Oakville, Ont., Hays Limited, of Calgary, bought Abegweit Widower, a four-months-old bull calf from Premier J. Walter Jones, of P.E.I. They also sold Tuxedo Rag Apple Nettle, twice grand champion at Calgary to Glenn L. Bancroft, Flint, Mich., for \$2,400. Bancroft also secured her heifer calf at \$650. Hon. Mr. Jones bought a heifer calf from Hays at \$900.

Rockwood Holsteins, St. Norbert, Man., sold five head for a total of \$3,525. Top price was \$1,050 received from Oteo Farms, Strongsville, Ohio, for a bred heifer.

PENICILLIN gave excellent results in the treatment of nine milking cows considered hopelessly infected

with mastitis, according to Dr. J. S. Fulton, in charge of the veterinary science department at the University of Saskatchewan. Five days after the injection of penicillin, milk from eight of the nine cows was absolutely normal. The injection must be made in the udder and the services of a qualified veterinarian are considered necessary.

A **HIGH** grade of breeding fluid can be diluted up to 50 times, greatly extending the use of outstanding bulls used by artificial insemination breeding rings, stated the Committee on Beef Cattle of the American Veterinary Medical Association. The committee said that as a result a great good has already been experienced in the improvement of breeds and increased milk production.

Increased use of artificial insemination, the committee stated, may eventually lower the price of lower-quality bulls, but at the same time increase the price of the most desirable animals.

An outstanding citizen and livestock breeder of Kenton, Man., Isaac Cormack, on October 26 was made a life member of the Manitoba Clydesdale Club, of which there are only four others: Jas. Burnett, Napinka, Man.; Jas. B. Davidson, Rapid City, S.D.; Wm. McKirdy, Chilliwack, B.C.; and John Graham, Carberry, Man.

Mr. Cormack, born near Fergus, Ont., came to Manitoba 54 years ago at the age of 15. Working first as a hired man and later at herding cattle, for wages of from \$60 to \$250 per year, he began raising purebred Herefords—of which he still has a good herd—in 1910. In 1914 he bought his first Clydesdale and has owned such good stallions as Sarcoid, Zero King, Lakeview Mark, Torrs Vanguard, Solitaire, and, during the 1920s and early 1930s, the outstanding sire, Riccarton Landmark.

Mr. Cormack is active in many local associations, prominent among them being the Kenton Swine Club which holds an enviable record in having sent no less than four boys' and girls' judging teams to represent Manitoba at the Toronto Winter Fair, and in its unusually high percentage of top-grade bacon hogs shipped since 1921.

USE of glyoxylide for treatment of many cattle diseases, commonly known as the Koch treatment, has been approved by the B.C. Department of Agriculture upon the recommendation of a Koch investigation committee. The injection of five c.c. (about one tablespoonful) of the glyoxylide apparently improves the general ability of the animal to throw off harmful disease toxins, and was found to have beneficial effects in many cases of mastitis, sterility, infertility and other conditions among 100 dairy cattle tested in B.C.

GOOD HERD MANAGEMENT PAYS DIVIDENDS

A 100 per cent calf crop for the past three years is the record of J. T. Holland, of Fleet, Alberta, with his herd of 70 head of grade range cows. Of even greater interest is the fact that this record has been obtained with the use of one bull during the breeding season.

Mr. Holland, manager of the Castor-Coronation Livestock Shipping Association, attributes this successful breeding record to good feeding and management practices, particularly the feeding of ample mineral, and the use of a good bull.

In this district where moisture is the main limiting factor to production, Mr. Holland rotates his pastures so that they are used every other year. Ground limestone, bone meal and iodine are fed by the free choice method and are before the herd from November to March. Emphasis is laid on the bull—a heavy rugged individual being used. The bull in use at the present time is a Bissell-bred bull, purchased at the Calgary bull sale last spring for \$630. As a two-year-old he weighed about 1,700 pounds.



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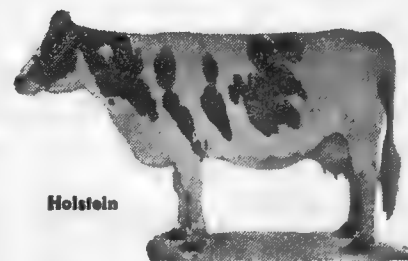
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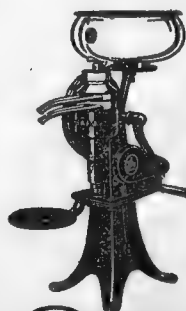
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- **TIME AND LABOR SAVING**
- **HIGHER QUALITY PRODUCT**
- **BETTER HERD HEALTH**

COWS are milked for profit... and you want your cows milked in the most profitable way you can find. The answer is the De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milker which provides top milking performance and results... combining lower costs with highest returns. Get the facts—talk with your local De Laval Dealer today.



Holstein



START RIGHT WITH A DE LAVAL

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

... for cleanest skimming, longest life and lowest cost per year of use. Easy to wash. A size and style for every need and purse. Hand or motor drive—high or low stands.

DE LAVAL STERLING MILKER

... provides De Laval quality milking at lower cost. Sterling Pulsator has only two moving parts. Wonderful milking performance.



DE LAVAL—MILKER OF CHAMPIONS

Another De Laval Milked Champion—POSCH SALLY ORMSBY 264213. Now 11 years old, she has a lifetime production record of 127,080 lbs. of milk and 4213 lbs. of fat made in 8 lactations. Owned by Mr. Fred M. Snyder, Waterloo, Ontario.



THE DELAVAL COMPANY, LTD.
PETERBOROUGH 113 PARK ST. MONTREAL 135 ST. PETER ST. WINNIPEG 263 STANLEY ST. VANCOUVER 1188 HOMER ST.

Britain's Soft Wheat Not in Competition

Most of the British wheat production will be for soft flour and feed and will not provide competition to Canadian wheat on the British market, according to James Turner, president of the National Farmers' Union of England and Wales. Already, plans are underway in Britain to reduce the wheat acreage which was increased by 82 per cent during the war.

SUCCESSFUL SALE

More than \$71,000 was realized for the fat and feeder cattle and range

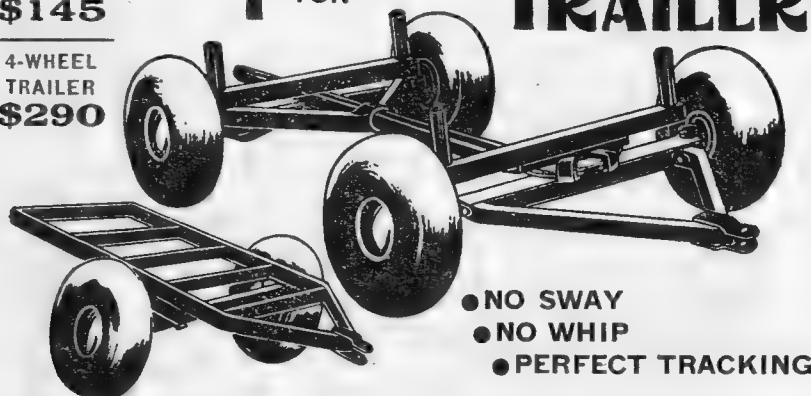
ewes passing through the ring at the second sale sponsored by the Eastern Irrigation District at Brooks early in November. Returns from the earlier sale totalled some \$90,000. Fifty farms in the district contributed stock to the second sale, top price of \$10.80 being paid to J. J. Bowlen for a consignment of two-year-old steers. The ewes averaged \$6.85, with tops at \$7.80.

Agronomists at Iowa State College have conducted experiments in which the conclusion has been reached that one ton of barnyard manure is worth \$2.30 in terms of the value of the increased crops it will produce.

HAUL - 250 BUSHELS WHEAT EXTRA HEAVY DUTY TRACTOR and HIGHWAY TRAILER

2-WHEEL
TRAILER
\$145

4-WHEEL
TRAILER
\$290



- NO SWAY
- NO WHIP
- PERFECT TRACKING

WAGON STEER. Eliminates Weaving. Turntable designed without King Pin. No parts to wear out. Makes for perfect tracking. Far superior to the automobile steer.

NO SPRINGS. Trailer is equipped with heavy duty, low pressure aeroplane tires. This cushions the shock better than trailers with springs and ordinary tires. Trailer takes loads over railway crossings and culverts as smoothly as a late model passenger car. No springs eliminates trailer sway. No shackles to wear out.

TIRES. Wide face. Heavy duty. 8-ply. Each tire rated by the Tire Manufacturers to carry 2 tons or 8 tons on the 4 tires, yet only two of these same tires carry an aeroplane weighing over 7 tons loaded. Note the high carrying capacity for 4 tires. Tires are made of pre-war rubber and cord. Uses ordinary air, tube with ordinary valve stem. Drop centre mounted exactly the same as in your passenger car.

WHEELS HUBS AND BEARINGS. Extra heavy duty "all in one" hub and wheel made of the toughest aeroplane material fitted with heavy duty bearings capable of carrying 7½ ton on only 2 wheels, also fitted with extra heavy duty, extra tough spindles capable of carrying many times the required load. Wheel, Hub and Bearings dismount quickly by removing one heavy duty nut.

REPLACEMENTS. We have tires and tubes for replacement as well as hubs, bearings and spindles. Tires can be re-treaded or we can supply them at the extremely low price of \$12.00. The wheels and hubs are so tough and well machined, we doubt whether they will ever need replacing but we will have them should you want them.

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION. The design is very simple since springs and the auto steer have been eliminated. Extra heavy duty construction throughout. Farmers who have seen or bought this trailer tell us that we have engineered the toughest and finest tractor and highway trailer they have yet seen. Nothing to wear out.

All heavy duty electric welded throughout and made to withstand the toughest kind of use. Bunks and Rear and Front Axle are made of extra heavy materials. Distance between bolster stakes, 38 inches.

OPERATION. Because of the wide surface on the tires it is possible to pull twice the load over a soft field than with ordinary tires. Because of the very fine machined finish it has a considerably lighter draft than the ordinary trailer, making it possible to haul a 5-ton load behind a passenger car. An ideal all round general purpose trailer suitable for hauling grain, sugar beets, cattle, feed, wood, oil, machinery and supplies, etc. Because of the simplicity of construction and the elimination of the use of springs and because of the use of the aeroplane wheel bearing and spindle assembly and tires it was possible to engineer a trailer that is extremely sturdy and yet light weight. Shipping weight 950 pounds.

REACH. Adjustable reach extends from 84 to 120 inches. Made of double extra heavy duty hydraulic tubing.

HITCH. Simple design, extra heavy channel material. Can also be used as a wagon. Horse Pole will be supplied for \$9.50.

PRICE. F.O.B. Winnipeg. \$10.00 freight allowed on orders for 4-wheel trailer outside of Manitoba. 2-wheel trailer \$145.00, 4-wheel trailer \$290.00. As the number of units available are limited, shipment will be made in the order in which they are received. Should the supply run out your money will be refunded immediately. Orders will not be booked or shipped without a deposit. If when you get the trailer you are not fully satisfied with it or if it isn't what you expected it to be, simply return it at once and we will refund the full amount paid as well as the transportation charges both ways.

SPARE WHEEL, TIRE AND TUBE. Includes the bearings. Special price of \$20.00 to customers purchasing a trailer.

2-WHEEL TRAILER. Same heavy construction as the 4-wheel job. Same heavy duty tires, wheels, hubs, bearings and spindles. Capacity 4 ton.

Short Cuts Can Save Many Needless Steps In Doing Chores Around the Dairy Barn

WITH civilians drinking considerably more milk than before the war, with the armed forces still taking a huge amount of dairy products, and the labour problem on farms still acute, it is gratifying that the dairy farmer is increasing his efficiency by labour-saving methods to meet these demands, says a recent publication of the Farm Equipment Institute which has made a survey of problems on American dairy farms. This has revealed many simple methods of saving time in doing dairy farm chores.

The cost of labour for the production of 100 pounds of milk, it is pointed out, has been reduced only about 7 per cent in the last forty years, except for the use of the milking machine, "whereas with other operations we have made tremendous reductions in the labour required for production of field crops."

There are many short cuts that dairymen are using to advantage. In many barns a few simple changes, such as cutting a new door or building a new ramp between floors, reduce the time spent on chores several minutes. Many dairymen in planning their daily work find they can do their chores with but little retracing of steps.

According to the University of Virginia extension service, many farmers are still carrying silage and grain concentrates in a bushel basket or galvanized tub and have failed to realize the time that could be saved by using a silage or grain cart. These carts will save many trips from the manger to the feed box or silo.

Other devices, such as small flat carts for hauling milk equipment or a bucket holder made from strips of iron to hold two buckets and cloths, can be used to advantage to reduce the number of trips. Water bowls for the cows pay for themselves many times over in increased milk and reduced labour.

A simple rack for brooms, shovels, and other tools used in the barn, located in a convenient place, will save minutes of hunting when one of these articles is needed. Along with a rack, a cabinet is handy in keeping the small items in place. The cabinet should also contain some veterinary supplies for emergency treatment.

Efficient methods of handling manure are saving Virginia dairymen about two weeks work in the winter and spring on the average farm, if the farmer will run the manure spreader through the barn and haul the manure directly to the field. This also helps control the fly problem, and the manure is of more value if allowed to weather for seven or eight months.

BY locating the milk house adjacent to the milking barn, a great deal of time can be saved in carrying milk, as well as utensils, and a far superior job of taking care of the milk and utensils results.

Additional labour saving can be obtained in the cleaning of utensils. There is ample evidence to show that the flush method, using cleaning agents, when hot water is available in cleansing the cream separator, milking machine, and utensils, not only saves considerable time, but results in improved sanitary conditions and a better quality of milk.

An outstanding and profitable bit of time saving is the importance of getting cold water onto all milk utensils immediately, or, better still, to get all utensils in cold water immediately. Countless hours are wasted removing

milk that has dried on milking utensils. Eventually this leads to an accumulation of milkstone and makes for an unsatisfactory bacteria count. If every utensil, every cream separator, and every milking machine was thoroughly cleansed every time it was used, the resultant saving from milk spoilage would amount to thousands of gallons annually.

Milking machine manufacturers have devoted much thought to reducing time of cleansing their products and have made great strides in that direction, with the result that many farmers are finding it profitable to use such machines, although they may have only a four, five, or six-cow herd.

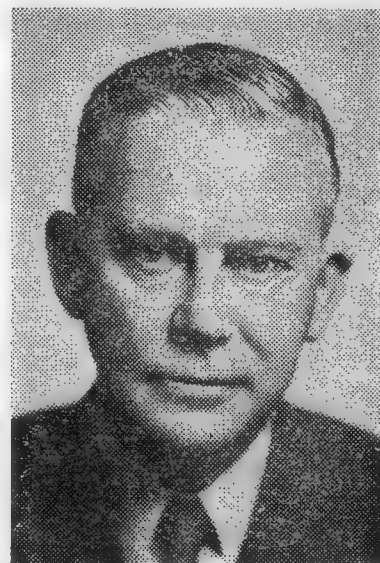
Calgary Exhibition Shows Good Surplus

An operating surplus of \$108,145 from 1945 operations is shown in the financial report of the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede, Ltd. Total income was \$300,973 and expenditures, \$192,828.

It was stated that the exhibition company intends to greatly expand junior shows for boys and girls, development along the lines of United States 4H Clubs being planned.

President R. W. Ward, vice-president A. H. McGuire and 2nd vice-president James B. Cross were re-elected and J. Charles Yule was re-appointed general manager. Other directors elected were D. E. Black, Frank Collicutt, W. A. Crawford-Frost, E. T. Chritchley, George Edworthy, Harry W. Hays, Fred H. Lepper, I. V. Parslow, M. M. Porter, P. J. Rock, F. C. Manning, Earle Robertson and Maurice L. Brown.

E. C. Hallman, supervisor of the provincial farmstead planning service, department of agriculture, Edmonton, will give expert advice on the planting of shelter belts and the planning of farm home surroundings.



NEW PRESIDENT

C. Gordon Cockshutt, well known Canadian industrialist, Brantford, Ont., who has been elected president of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, the national federation of Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce. He succeeds George A. Dobbie, of Galt, Ont. In addition to being connected with many Canadian firms, Mr. Cockshutt is also a past president of Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods Association, and a past vice-president of the Farm Equipment Institute of America. He served with the Canadian Expeditionary Force from 1914-19 and won the Military Cross.

Auto Wrecking Co.

(Trailer Division)

263 to 273 FORT ST.

WINNIPEG, CANADA

22-Year Series of Experiments Proves Valuable For Dairymen

The increase in dairying in Western Canada brought about in part by the urge for greater production of dairy products to meet wartime demands has brought with it a greater interest in problems related to feeding dairy cattle.

The following information is based on the results of numerous experiments conducted by the University of Alberta during the past 20 years, and is presented at this time with the hope that it will be of some practical service to the dairymen of the province. The findings are presented by Dr. J. E. Bowstead, of the Department of Animal Science at the University:

How do oat hay and alfalfa compare as a roughage for milk production?

When comparing these two hays, consideration was given to their known differences in protein content. The cows fed oat hay and grain also received linseed meal and wheat bran to equal the alfalfa and grain ration in composition. The fact that both groups of cows produced similar amounts of milk proved that the protein rich supplements were required by cows fed the oat hay ration to equal the production of cows fed alfalfa hay and grain. Oat hay, therefore, proved less valuable than alfalfa as a roughage. If alfalfa hay could be considered to be worth \$15.00 a ton, oat hay would only be worth about \$8.25 per ton.

Is the feeding of linseed meal and wheat bran profitable when very little or no legume hay is fed?

Because protein rich supplements are relatively much higher in price than grains, some increase in production is necessary to make their feeding profitable. To one group of heavy producing dairy cows linseed meal and wheat bran were added to a ration of oat hay, rye grass hay (containing very small amounts of alfalfa) oat silage, oats and wheat screenings. These cows produced about 500 lbs. more milk containing 20 lbs. of butterfat during their lactation period than cows fed no protein supplement. While this increase in production is small, it was sufficient to more than offset the extra cost of the protein rich supplements. The protein supplements also appeared to improve the breeding performance and general thrift of the cows.

How do oat silage and sunflower silage compare in feeding value?

When two groups of cows were fed equal quantities (dry weight basis) of either oat or sunflower silage, milk and butterfat production were not affected. Sunflower silage usually contains considerable more water and therefore more has to be fed to provide the same nourishment as any given quantity of oat silage. Considerable difficulty was experienced in the feeding of sunflower silage after being frozen in the silo. Oat silage on the other hand can be removed easily from the silo when frozen, and thaws out in barn temperature.

What is the feeding value of "Beet molasses" for milk production?

The availability of a crude molasses by-product from sugar refineries led to the trial to determine its feeding value. When 2½ lbs. of molasses replaced 2 lbs. of oats and barley in a dairy cow ration, milk and butterfat production continued to be normal. This fact indicates that dairymen can afford to pay the market value of 360 lbs. of oats and

barley mixture for a 450-lb. drum of molasses. If, however, the molasses is used to induce cows to consume unpalatable roughage, it would have a higher value than indicated in this experiment.

What is the feeding value of wet brewers' grains for milk production?

This feed by-product has been found to a limited number of dairymen within reasonable hauling distance from the breweries. Prices have been based more upon the demand than upon its feeding value. The results of a feeding trial showed that when fed at the rate of 23 lbs. a day, wet brewers' grains would replace 4.6 lbs. of hay and 3.25 lbs. of concentrate mixture. Based on present day prices, wet brewers' grains would have a value of \$6.00 to \$7.00 per ton delivered to the farm. The fairly high protein content of brewers' grains reduces the necessity of feeding protein rich supplements. This accounts for the relatively high values found for the wet brewers' grains.

Is wheat a suitable concentrate for dairy cows?

When feed wheat prices reach relatively the same level as other concentrates, the value of wheat in dairy rations is usually questioned. The feeding of large quantities to heavy producing cows is believed by many dairymen to cause digestive ailments.

The results of two experiments have shown that when concentrate mixtures containing 30 per cent or 60 per cent coarsely ground wheat were fed to heavy producing cows, no bad effects were observed. Milk and butterfat production was maintained as well as when oats and barley replaced the wheat. The satisfactory results of feeding wheat may have been due to the fact that the rations contained liberal quantities of protein from the alfalfa hay, linseed meal and wheat bran fed, and also to the fact that the concentrate mixture was fed at the same time as oat silage.

Importance of water consumption to milk production.

The consumption of water by dairy cows was studied in two experiments. Cows producing varying amounts of milk were watered either twice daily or had access to water bowls at all times. The results showed that cows drank about 8 per cent more water when allowed to drink from water bowls at all times. They produced 7 per cent more milk and 5.8 per cent more butterfat, indicating the more water cows drank, the greater was the production.

Heavy producing cows drank more water than low producing cows. Up to 20 gallons of water were consumed by the heaviest producing cows. It could be assumed that if cows are forced to drink ice-cold water in the winter or forced to drink outdoors in severe weather conditions, less than normal quantities of water will be drunk, and milk production will be reduced to a greater degree than where water was supplied indoors as in this experiment.

Limiting milk in raising dairy calves.

In districts where whole milk is sold, the liberal feeding of whole or skim milk is an expensive practice. In a calf feeding experiment involving four groups of calves, the effect of limiting milk feeding, and two calf meals were studied.

The results indicated that normal growth and thrift of dairy calves could be secured by limiting the whole and skim milk allowance to 12 lbs. daily till

(Continued on page 19)

WOULD A Bank Loan HELP YOU MAKE MORE Money?



Do you want to make your farm a better farm? Have a talk with your Bank of Montreal manager. You will find he knows a good deal about the farmer's problems and needs.

His first ambition is to see every farm in the community a prosperous farm, and, where ready money is ready medicine, he will be glad to lend it and to plan with you for its intelligent use and convenient repayment.



BANK OF MONTREAL

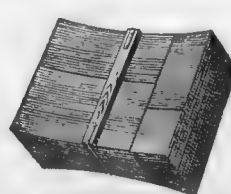
working with Canadians in every walk of life since 1817

**MACDONALD'S
BRIER**
Canada's Standard Smoke



Large shipments of Red Cedar Shingles to all of Canada's great agricultural areas have materially helped the farmers' war effort, by enabling them to reroof and repair essential buildings. The demand is still greater than the supply, although in 1944 Canadian civilians received actually 40 per cent more than the pre-war average. Farmers are advised to keep in touch with their dealers who will receive supplies of Red Cedar Shingles as they become available. . . A FREE BOOKLET useful for planning post-war building, is yours for the asking.

RED CEDAR SHINGLE BUREAU B. C. DIVISION
509 METROPOLITAN BLDG., VANCOUVER, B. C.



**Red Cedar
SHINGLES**

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

FARMERS' BULLETIN

MAXIMUM WHOLESALE PRICES FOR DRESSED TURKEYS

Maximum wholesale prices for dressed turkeys are fixed by zones, and according to the grades set forth in the Federal Livestock and Livestock Products Act. The prevailing maximum wholesale prices for young hens and toms, delivered to the buyer's place of business, are as follows:

Grade	Zone where buyer's place of business is located (cents per pound)				
	Maritimes and Gaspe	Ont. and Que.	Alta. and Man.	Sask.	B.C.
Special Grade...	39 $\frac{3}{4}$	38 $\frac{3}{4}$	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	35 $\frac{3}{4}$	37 $\frac{3}{4}$
A. Grade.....	38 $\frac{3}{4}$	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	35 $\frac{3}{4}$	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	36 $\frac{3}{4}$
B. Grade.....	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	35 $\frac{3}{4}$	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	34 $\frac{3}{4}$
C. Grade.....	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	30 $\frac{3}{4}$	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	31 $\frac{3}{4}$

The ceiling on old hens is 3 cents per pound less than the prices shown above; on old toms 4 cents per pound less. When turkeys are box-packed the price may be increased $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cent over the above schedule. When in doubt as to price, zone boundaries or other poultry regulations, write or call your local or regional office of the Wartime Prices and Trades Board.

TO CONTROL SHOW BEEF SALES

The following changes in the regulations governing the sale of show beef became effective on and after November 19, 1945.

1. Only beef from cattle exhibited at an authorized show may be classed as "show beef". Authorization for such classification must come from the Administrator of Meat and Meat Products, Wartime Prices and Trade Board.
2. The secretary of an exhibition which has been named as an "authorized show" shall have from the Administrator of Meat and Meat Products a written notice of such authorization. The notice must be displayed in a prominent place where the show is being held.
3. All carcasses classed as "show beef" must have a cold dressed weight at the place of slaughter of not less than 300 pounds, and must be in accordance with the specifications for either "Choice Beef" (red brand) or Good Beef, (blue brand) as set forth in the Livestock and Livestock Products Act. All cattle coming from such shows must have been ear-tagged before going to the place of slaughtering.
4. All beef from cattle exhibited at "authorized shows" held in Saskatchewan, Alberta or Manitoba must have been slaughtered in an inspected plant situated in one of those provinces in order to qualify as "show beef."

BUTTERFAT FOR CREAM PRODUCTION

On November 1 the order restricting cream sales to 100 per cent of a distributor's June, 1944, sales (in pounds of butterfat) was amended to allow an increase of 10 per cent over the basic period. The revision was made to relieve shortages of cream in communities where returning servicemen and other population shifts had swelled the demand. No change in the maximum butterfat content of cream has been authorized, and all cream sold must not exceed 18 per cent butterfat strength. The sale of whipping cream is still prohibited. Cream distributors may, however, sell up to 110 per cent of their June, 1944, quota.

FARMERS' RATION COUPONS

Coupons covering farmer sales or farm household consumption of meat and butter, and sales of preserves must be forwarded to Local Ration Boards in primary producers' envelopes (RB-61). Reports for December should reach the Local Ration Boards not later than January 10. Following are the valid coupon dates for December:

	Butter	Meat	Sugar	Preserves
December 6	Nos. 132	14	—	—
" 13	" 133	15	—	—
" 20	" 134	16	—	P22-23-24-25
" 27	" 135	17	—	—

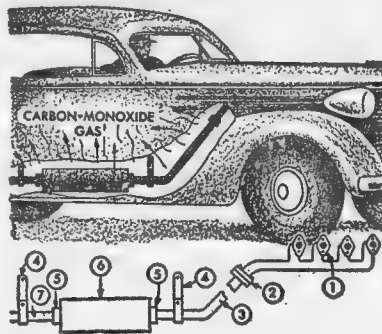
Instead of one sugar coupon and two preserves coupons becoming valid during December, four preserves coupons have been declared. This gives the same amount of sugar but allows greater choice if more preserves are desired for the Christmas season.

For further details of any of the above orders apply to the nearest office of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Handy Devices

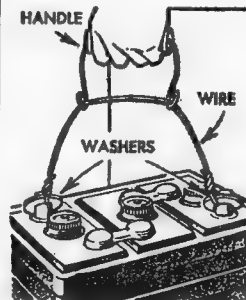
By Courtesy Popular Mechanics Magazine

TO CHECK EXHAUST LINE LEAKS



THE danger of carbon-monoxide gas entering the body of your car cannot be overemphasized. It is especially threatening when all car windows are closed. The various points where leaks may occur in the exhaust line are shown in the sketch. Leaks indicated at No. 1 and No. 2 can be stopped by installing new gaskets. At No. 3, look for rust spots that have eaten through the exhaust pipe. Be sure brackets, No. 4, are tight to prevent vibration. Also, check line joints into the muffler itself for rust holes as indicated at No. 6. Last, inspect tailpipe, No. 7, for rust holes. Any defective parts should be replaced immediately.

CARRIER FOR STORAGE BATTERY

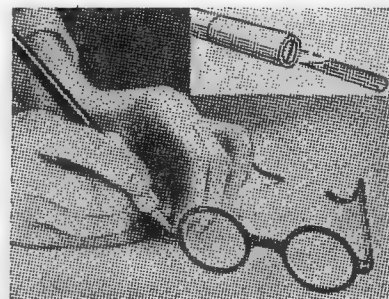


A LENGTH of heavy wire having a $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch iron washer at each end will provide a handy carrier for storage batteries. A hand grip is made by drilling a short dowel through the center and inserting a piece of wire, which is bent over the carrier as shown. To use the carrier, slip the washers over the binding posts of the battery and raise it. The inner edges of the washers will bite into the posts and hold firmly.

PATCHING BLOWN-OUT TUBES

OFTEN when a tire blows out the tube is torn so badly that the torn edges fall inward and a regular patch cannot be applied. However, by first applying a small patch to the inside surface of the tube under the tear and bringing the torn edges together over the patch, they will be held while an external patch is applied. Of course, the inner surface of the tube surrounding the opening must be cleaned as usual before applying the patch.

SMALL SCREW DRIVER

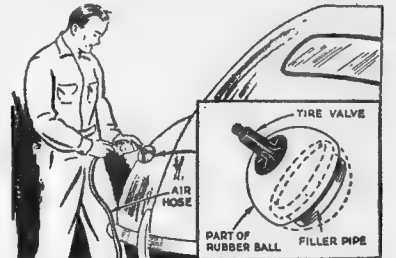


IF you need a small screw driver for emergency repairs on eyeglasses, watches or other fine work, you can improvise one from a pen nib and holder. Insert the nib point-first in the penholder which serves as a grip.

TO MEASURE LAND

An acre contains 43,560 square feet or, what is more commonly used, 160 square rods. A square acre measures 208 feet, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches on each side. A strip of land $\frac{1}{2}$ rod wide, 1 mile in length equals an acre. To find the number of acres in a rectangular field, multiply the length by the width in feet and divide by 43,560, or, multiply the length and width in yards and divide by 4,840, or, the length and width in rods and divide by 160.

AIR PRESSURE CLEANS GASOLINE LINE



ONE mechanic finds that he can save time when cleaning car fuel lines by applying pressure to the fuel tank. After disconnecting the line at the pump, compressed air is applied to the tank, thus building up a pressure inside it strong enough to dislodge an obstruction in the line. A fitting is made from a hollow rubber ball and a valve stem for application of the air hose. The ball is of a size to fit tightly over the tank filler hole when a portion has been cut off.

GRIPPER TO ATTACH SKID CHAINS



ATTACHING strap-on type skid chains is no problem if you use this gripper piece to pull the strap through the slots in disk wheels. It consists of a length of leather with steel grips at one end. In use, the gripper end is slipped through the wheel slot from the outside and fastened to the end of the chain strap, which then is pulled through the slot as indicated.

CHRISTMAS SEALS FIGHT T.B.

News Items Of Interest

IN view of the perilous food situation facing Europe, meat rationing in Canada will continue for some time, despite the fact it was abandoned in United States on November 24. Canada's rationing policy will be re-examined, however, in the light of the development in the United States.

Federal judicial officers have approved of three Saskatchewan government measures: the Farm Security Act, the Mineral Taxation Act and the Local Government Board Special Powers Act, of which disallowance was sought by the C.P.R., the Hudson's Bay Company and the Dominion Mortgage and Loan Corporation.

Earl S. McRory, former manager of the Western Division of the U.G.G. and a widely known grain man, died on November 22 at his home in Vancouver.

A number of cattlemen sustained comparatively heavy losses as a result of the early November snowfall and the following thaw. Cover crops in Southern Alberta were buried under icy snow and several thousand cattle which would have pastured until early spring were rushed to market, adding to the already heavy flow reaching the stockyards.

Hon. K. C. MacDonald, 73, minister of agriculture for British Columbia, died in Victoria on November 19. In private life he was a dentist at Vernon.

Group Captain H. J. Wilson, of the R.A.F., on Nov. 7, set a world speed record of 613 miles per hour, flying a jet-powered Gloster Meteor plane over an official 1.86-mile course at Herne Bay, England. Test pilot Eric Greenwood covered the same course four times at an average speed of 606 m.p.h.

The Nobel peace prize for 1945 has been awarded to Cordell Hull, former U.S. Secretary of State, who laid the foundation for the San Francisco conference which drafted the United Nations charter.

RIGOROUSLY rationed Britons will get a "Christmas Gift" in the form of larger food allotments in late December, Sir Ben Smith, minister of food, announced. The bonus will consist of a pound of sugar, sixpence worth of meat, fourpence worth of corned beef, ¼ pound of candy and a double ration of butter and margarine.

Mrs. James Dowler, 77, actively associated for many years with the U.F.W.A. and Women's Institutes, died on November 12 at her home at Veteran.

Russia now has approximately 50,000 tons of wheat in storage at Vancouver awaiting shipment to Soviet ports. General grain movements out of the port of Vancouver are keeping at a high level.

\$21,000 COW DIES

Montvic Bon Heur Pletje B, \$21,000 Holstein cow bought by Hays Ltd., Calgary, from the Bancroft farm at Flint, Michigan, died in late November. Hays rejected an offer of \$20,000 shortly after its birth for her bull calf.

Alcartra Gerben, the Holstein on the Hays farm which holds an all-time world record for butterfat production, is expected to bear a calf in December.

Turkey and Chicken Quotations Listed

MAXIMUM wholesale prices for dressed young turkeys have been established by W.P.T.B. as follows:

Grades	Man.	Sask.	B.C.
Special Grade -	36½	35½	37½
A. Grade -	35½	34½	36½
B. Grade -	33½	32½	34½
C. Grade -	30½	29½	31½

The ceiling on old hens is three cents per pound less and on old toms four cents per pound less than the above prices. When turkeys are box-packed the price may be increased ½ cent over the above schedule.

It is understood that prices paid to the producer when the dressed birds are shipped to the larger cities will run about 2½ to 3¼ cents a pound under these wholesale prices, while prices paid at country points will average approximately two cents under those again, depending on the distance from the nearest large city.

For spring chickens, dressed, buyers are paying approximately 30, 28, 26 and 21 cents a pound for the four top grades, at the larger cities.

RECORD RETURNS FOR SUGAR BEETS

CANADIAN Sugar Factories Ltd., on November 6, mailed out cheques to the amount of more than \$2,000,000 as the initial payment of \$8 per ton on the sugar beets delivered by Southern Alberta farmers to the plants at Raymond and Picture Butte.

This payment was on deliveries of 258,000 tons of beets, and it is estimated that another 100,000 tons are still to be paid for, these having been delivered after the first cut-off date. This payment will go out about December 6 and will bring the total initial payment to some \$3,000,000, a record for this Alberta industry. Subsequent payments will be made by the company from time to time as the sugar is sold.

Recently, final payment was made on the 1944 beet crop, making the full payment for 1944 beets \$10.92 per ton, which is 60 cents a ton higher than the 1943 price. Total sales of refined sugar from the 1944 crop reached 1,014,243 hundred-pound bags. Sugar content of the 1944 crop averaged 17.59 per cent.

IMPORTANT DATES ON THE CALENDAR

- Dec. 4 - 6 — Kamloops Annual Winter Stock Show and Sale.
- Dec. 4 - 6 — Annual Provincial Poultry Show, Edmonton.
- Dec. 6 — Meeting, Alberta Poultry Federation, Edmonton.
- Dec. 6 - 7 — Alberta Federation of Agriculture annual meeting, Edmonton.
- Dec. 11 - 13 — Live and Dressed Poultry Show and all-Canada Turkey Show, Moose Jaw.
- Dec. 12 — East Central Irrigation District Convention, Hanna, Alta.
- Dec. 12 - 13 — Western Canada Dressed Meat and Dressed Poultry Show, Saskatoon.
- Jan. 2 - 4 — Annual Fur Animals Pelt Show, Edmonton.
- Jan. 7 - 11 — University Farm Week, Saskatoon.
- Jan. 8 - 10 — Poultry Congress, Regina.
- Jan. 8 - 11 — U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Annual Convention, Calgary.
- Jan. 8 - 11 — Saskatchewan Provincial Seed Fair, Saskatoon.
- Jan. 22 - 25 — Saskatchewan Livestock Convention, Regina.



INSUFFICIENT BARRED ROCKS

Approved flocks of Barred Rocks are insufficient to supply the demand for chicks of this breed during the coming season, according to C. W. Traves, Alberta poultry commissioner. Breeders with a flock of at least 100 good Barred Rock females may make extra profit by having birds approved for the shipment of hatching eggs.

ATTRACTIVE POULTRY

Whether or not meat rationing continues, many meat products will be in short supply for some time. Now is the time to develop public consciousness of the value of poultry. Poultry should be considered as a source of regular diet instead of being viewed in the light of an occasional luxury for the Sunday dinner. Producers must see that the consuming public get what they want for their money. What is required is a well-fleshed and at least reasonably fattened bird — a bird that has an attractive sales appeal as soon as the housewife sees it on display.

Christmas Seals Save Lives

NEW MIRRORS Made to Order, Any Size or Shape

THE BENNETT GLASS CO. LTD.

M 1778

228 - 7th Avenue East,

CALGARY



The Place To Do Your Christmas Shopping.

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CALGARY

MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS FOR LIVESTOCK FEEDS



SOL-MIN For cattle, sheep and horses. Prevents deficiency diseases.

PIG-MIN Special for pigs. Promotes health, growth, fertility. Guards against rickets, hairlessness, anaemia.

Buy from your dealer.

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED
Fertilizer Division

Christmas Seals Fight T.B.

KINSMEN
\$12,000
DREAM HOME

To Be Given Away

DEC. 13

AT EDMONTON ARENA



ACT NOW!

TICKETS MUST
REACH EDMONTON
ON OR BEFORE

DEC. 11

If received after December 11,
money will be refunded.

The House is completed and
open for inspection. Thou-
sands have exclaimed over
its beauty and comfort.

LAST CHANCE

SEND NOW FOR
YOUR TICKET.

B-3

FILL OUT THIS COUPON

ATTACH \$1 PER TICKET

Kinsmen Milk-for-Britain Bungalow,
Box 188, Edmonton, Alta.

NAME

ADDRESS

Amount \$ for Tickets.

'Civilization Depends On Soil Conservation'

U.S. Scientist Sees Fate of Nations Linked With Disastrous Erosion

VISITING Alberta under sponsorship of the provincial department of agriculture, Dr. W. C. Lowdermilk, assistant chief of the United States Soil Conservation Service and one of the world's leading authorities on soil management, emphasized in a series of addresses to the Alberta Association of Municipal Districts in Calgary in late November that soil conservation is an urgent necessity throughout the world.

Hungry people will not stay within their boundaries, he said, so in this atomic age it is increasingly important that the world's soil resources be so managed that all the people of the world can eat properly and live together peacefully. The best 3,700,000-000 acres of the world's potentially arable 4,000,000,000 are now under cultivation and we have no large area to fall back upon if we ruin this land, so it is important to halt the water and wind erosion of soils not only in our own country but throughout the world.

He pointed out that despite improved varieties, use of fertilizers and hybrid corn and other yield-improving advancement, the average yield of corn in the United States has increased only one bushel per acre since the turn of the century. This indicates the soil has become so depleted it cannot produce the yields it would otherwise produce.

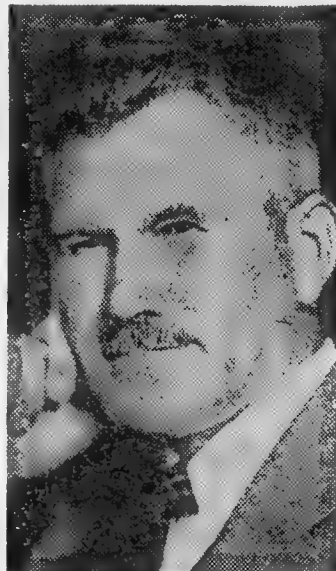
The erosion of large areas shocked the United States into action during the depression and drought years. Many badly-eroded areas were re-seeded to grass and trees. Under the Soil Conservation Service, land-use plans were drawn up for every type of soil; and land-use engineers allotted to over 1,400 self-administered Soil Conservation Districts which now have been formed where drainage projects, land terracing, planting of trees or grass in gullies, good cropping methods and other planning is used to prevent erosion in the district. A survey of 9,348 farms where conservation measures were adopted showed an increase on former average annual production of 35.7 per cent for major crops, despite the fact that nearly one-quarter of the total acreage had been converted to pasture and woodland crops.

ONE new method of successfully growing wheat in certain areas of the United States where rainfall is variable—and he stressed that in most of the western States and probably in Canada too the annual rainfall cannot be depended upon—is to measure the subsoil moisture: if it is of a certain depth in the fall the farmer sows fall wheat; if not, he leaves the stubble or fall-cultivates lightly, leaving a trash cover.

In the spring he measures again, and if the snowfall has not resulted in moisture to the required depth, he leaves this trash cover as a protection against wind erosion during the dry spring months; but during June, when a certain amount of rain almost always falls he works the land and seeds a feed crop. Both grain and livestock are raised and usually about six crops of wheat and four crops of feed are obtained in a ten-year period. This system practically assures a crop before the seed is put into the ground, and he thought the idea merited investigation for possible use in Western Canada.

Forest and Grass Vital

However, the problems of erosion demand planning over a wide area, including protection of our forest and grass cover in so-called "waste" areas, to prevent wind- or water-carried silt from neglected areas spreading damage to adjoining farms or districts. He



DR. LOWDERMILK

illustrated this vividly by slides he has taken in China, where he made comprehensive conservation studies in 1922-27, and again in 1942-43 when he was loaned to the Chinese government by the U.S.A.—photographs showing where large low-lying areas and vital irrigation projects have been ruined through destruction of the grass and forest cover in the higher, mountainous regions and watersheds often long distances away.

He did not think China had done badly in her thousands of years of cultivation compared to the damage we have wreaked in places on the American continent in a comparatively short time, but because of this continent's newness, most areas are still capable of conservation if effective action is taken now.

GRAVE concern over the ruined cultivation of the Mediterranean area through suicidal agricultural practices led Dr. Lowdermilk to say in Jerusalem in 1939 that if Moses had foreseen the human grief resulting from neglect of the soil he might have delivered an Eleventh Commandment, somewhat as follows:

"Thou shalt inherit the holy earth as a faithful steward, conserving its resources and productivity from generation to generation. Thou shalt protect thy fields from soil erosion and thy hills from overgrazing by thy herds, so that thy descendants may have abundance forever. If any shall fail in this stewardship of the land, his fertile fields shall become sterile stones and gullies, and his descendants shall decrease and live in poverty or vanish from the face of the earth."

After hearing Dr. Lowdermilk, the Alberta Association of Municipal Districts passed a resolution asking the provincial government to exempt from taxes land up to 10 acres which farmers convert into woodland.

Among the more than 40 resolutions adopted at the three-day convention was one calling for a provincially-owned, controlled and operated plan of rural electrification in Alberta.

Other resolutions supported weed control measures such as cutting of weeds along roadways by municipal

authorities and charging the expense to the adjoining owners, regulation of commercial seed-cleaning plants by the municipal district, and compulsory cleaning of railway cars which have carried grain and seed and sealing of those cars during transit.

Compulsory spraying of cattle throughout Alberta to eliminate warble fly was recommended. The prohibition of selling swine for breeding stock until declared free of rhinitis (bull nose) was requested.

A standard curriculum for all schools in Canada was recommended.

An irrigation project south of Coronation was supported. Completion of the C.N.R. lines from Bulwark east to the Saskatchewan border and north to Alliance was urged.

• • •

Alberta Fur Breeders Hold Successful Show

DESCRIBED by breeders as the largest and finest ever held in the province, the annual show of the Alberta Provincial Fur Breeders' Association took place at Edmonton, early last month, when 643 mink and 375 foxes were entered. Sweepstakes champion in foxes was won by W. E. Craig, Wetaskiwin, and in mink by L. French, Calgary, who afterwards took mink honors at Saskatoon, Sask. A few cages of fisher and marten, only recently domesticated, and the rare Chin-chillas, were on display.

The fur breeders were told at their banquet that prospects are good for the early revival of former export outlets for furs and that the immediate future demand for pelts appears satisfactory, but that early competition from Norway and Sweden, and possibly Russia, is likely. Development of beaver and muskrat fur farms in Alberta may be expected soon, it was said. Approximately 900 mink and 200 fox farms are now registered in Alberta.

A resolution asked the return of the fur farms branch from the Alberta Department of Lands and Mines, game branch, to the Department of Agriculture, to permit sharing advantages of animal pathological services with breeders of other fur animals.

• • •

Canadian Horses Welcomed in Europe

CANADIAN horses are making a useful contribution to the restoration of agricultural Holland and France; a good type of horse is being shipped and this is creating a good impression which will assist Canadian trade in the future, according to Lt. Col. J. G. Robertson, Canadian agricultural commissioner in England, and Dr. George Miller, Ottawa, of the Canadian Meat Board.

The several hundred horses shipped to Holland were mostly in harness within a week of landing, quickly learning commands in the Dutch language. France is looking forward to receiving the several thousand head ordered, in addition to the few hundred already there.

Belgium is awaiting the start of shipments of 20 million pounds of horse-meat from Western Canada.

• • •

Alberta's mobile chest X-ray clinics, bought with Christmas Seal funds, have already examined nearly 160,000 people.

The Village Smithy Still in Demand

FARMERS in the Waterville, Lakeville district of Kings County, Nova Scotia, says a Maritimes farm paper, are highly pleased that a squadron leader who recently obtained his discharge from the Air Force has decided to locate in their community and set up a blacksmith shop.

There are many other communities suffering from lack of blacksmith service. This item is inserted in the hope that it may direct attention to the opportunity for employment in this sphere. It has been suggested that a part-time blacksmith, who could also operate a small farm, would not only render a fine service but could enjoy a comfortable livelihood. At least one blacksmith in Nova Scotia operates a portable forge and supplies an itinerant service to a number of communities in the area in which he lives.

BOUNTY ON PESTS

More than \$12,000 has been earmarked by the provincial government for magpie, wolf and cougar control. A total of \$2,500 has been set aside to start a winter campaign on magpies.

The government will also continue to offer bounties of \$10 on wolves and \$15 on cougars. The policy of allowing the hunter or trapper to keep the pelt after the bounty has been paid also will be continued. This means the hunter will get the cash value of the pelt as well as the bounty.

• • •

GOOD HONEY YEAR

Alberta's honey crop this year will be approximately 6,000,000 pounds, an increase of nearly a million pounds over that of 1944. There are about 10,000 beekeepers in the province, it was reported at the annual meeting of the Alberta Beekeepers' Association in Edmonton early in November.

Growth Reported By Imperial Bank

Increase of over \$50,000,000 in deposits by the public and total assets at a new high of \$379,179,568 are reported for the Imperial Bank of Canada in the financial statement for the year ended October 31, 1945. The report reflects an increase in commercial business and shows some gain in earnings during the past year.

Net profit, after taxes and contributions to staff pension fund, is \$915,420, compared with \$845,336 in the previous year. Dividends, at the usual rate, total \$560,000 and write-off of bank premises is increased to \$213,976, leaving a balance for the year of \$141,444. This increases profit and loss balance to \$1,123,706. Investment in Dominion, provincial, municipal and other securities totals \$205,488,417, an increase of nearly \$18,000,000.

PLAN BARLEY BANK

A feed reserve of about 1½ million bushels of barley is expected to be built up in terminal elevators at Edmonton and Calgary during the next few months, states J. G. Davidson, federal feed administrator for the agricultural supplies board. Feed grains from the terminals can only be purchased by the carload. The normal consumption of feed and seed in Alberta in a year is 50 million bushels.

• • •

MILK IN DISGUISE

Ghi, or butter clarified by boiling, is an article of commerce in India and neighboring countries. Koumiss, the fermented milk of mares is a favorite drink among certain nomadic tribes in central Asia and is regarded as a remedy for tuberculosis. For the same reason, an imitation koumiss is made in other countries from asses' or cows' milk.

Peerless

ETHYL

Gasolene

For nearly forty years The British American Oil Company Limited has been serving Canada with high quality petroleum products. Now B-A brings to British Columbia PEERLESS Ethyl GASOLINE, the high octane motor fuel demanded by motorists who require power and anti-knock performance.



PEERLESS MOTOR OIL

"It's Alloyed"

Produced in Canada's most modern lubricating oil refinery, PEERLESS MOTOR OIL keeps engines cleaner, cars running longer and repair bills down to a minimum. When you switch to Peerless Motor Oil you get better engine performance and you save money.

AVAILABLE AT ALL UNION

76

STATIONS & DEALERS

Give Pullets Fresh, Sanitary Quarters For Their Winter Job

SANITATION is one of the most important factors in successful poultry production. It is a waste of time and money to grow good, healthy chicks out on clean land and later put them into winter quarters in a dirty pen. Well cleaned houses will pay good returns.

After the older birds have been removed from the laying house, all feed and feeding equipment, roosts, nests and nest boards, dropping boards, as well as the litter should be removed from the house. A thorough brushing of ceilings, walls and floors will remove all loose particles of dust and dirt. Then the walls and floors should be thoroughly soaked and scrubbed with hot water in which creolin or lye solution has been used. This is done with a stiff broom to get into the cracks and crevices of the walls and floors. Following the scrubbing the whole building can be given a thorough hosing to remove all particles of dirt and filth. All doors and windows should be opened in order to permit the pen to dry out thoroughly.

While the pen is drying, the equipment which has been moved out into the open is brushed and then thoroughly scrubbed and hosed, using a disinfectant solution in the scrubbing.

Either creolin or lye may be used. Care should be taken not to get it on the body or the clothes. One pound of lye to 3 gallons of hot water is used. When creolin is used the mixture is one-half a pint to 12-quarts of water. Both solutions have given excellent results.

After the pen and equipment are dry, the latter is put back in place and fresh litter is put in. This makes a nice, clean pen for winter quarters for the laying stock.

* * *

The cattle population in Canada is 27 per cent higher than in 1939 and 4 per cent above 1944.

Harvest Wheat at Christmas In Burma and South Australia

THERE is not a month in the year in which a wheat harvest does not take place in some part of the world. Below are the dates of the wheat harvest in various countries:—

January:

Australia, New Zealand, Argentine, Chile.

February:

India.

March:

India, Upper Egypt.

April:

Mexico, Cuba, Lower Egypt, Syria, Persia, Asia Minor.

May:

Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, northern parts of Asia Minor, China, Japan, Texas, Florida.

June:

The Mediterranean peninsulas and

south of France, California; Oregon, Utah, and the greater part of central and eastern United States territory south of 40 degrees, Afghanistan, Japan.

July:

France, Austria-Hungary, Southern Russia, the northern parts of the United States.

August:

Canada, England, Belgium, Netherlands, Germany.

September:

Scotland, Sweden, Norway, Russia.

October:

Finland, Northern Russia.

November:

Peru, South Africa.

December:

Burma, South Australia.

Community Action Can Solve Many Problems

COMMUNITY action is the only solution in many of the major farming problems in Canada, says Dr. E. S. Archibald, Director, Dominion Experimental Farms Service. This has been proved in soil drifting control measures under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act. It is partly proved by warble fly controls being effectively conducted in Western Canada.

It can be extended to weed control measures, to plant and animal disease control measures, to community ownership of service machinery, such as expensive combines, heavy equipment for land clearing, land drainage equipment, and to a hundred and one ways. It means organization and leadership, says Dr. Archibald. Farmers are good business men and will follow a good lead.

Purebreds at Lacombe Sale Average \$168

SEVENTY animals were sold for a total of \$11,825 at the purebred registered female cattle sale held at Lacombe. Average price for the sale was \$168.93, with Aberdeen-Angus entries topping the list with an average of \$212.30 for thirteen head. Forty-nine Herefords brought an average of \$162.55, while eight Shorthorns averaged \$137.50.

DeLeeuw Bros., of Bashaw, paid the high figure of the sale, \$355, for an exceptionally good Angus cow with calf at foot, contributed by W. E. Cross, of Vermilion. A large number of stockmen attended the event which was sponsored by the Central Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association.

Christmas Seals Save Lives

Findings Differ on Effectiveness of DDT Against Field Insects

A REPORT on farm uses for DDT, recently issued by H. L. Seamans, chief of field crop insect investigation for the Dominion government, states the new insecticide is useful around barns and other buildings, and is the best control yet found for sweet clover weevil. Only 300 pounds to the acre was required to kill 75 per cent of the weavils within two days of application. Its use for killing wireworms was said to be effective but too expensive for practical use; its control of potato bugs incomplete, and its value slight, either as a spray or dust, in controlling grasshoppers.

In Arizona, California and New York States, experiments conducted with a 5 per cent solution of DDT in a fog machine against a variety of insect pests, including mosquitoes and flies, gave excellent results. The experiments were conducted mostly in orchards, and some were directed chiefly against sub-tropical insects which are not found in Canada. The fog machine, an adaptation of the fog generator used to screen armies in the war, was carried in the box of a light pick-up truck, which rolled through the aisles between the trees billowing out white fog which in a light wind blanketed the land at the rate of an acre a minute.

* * *

Poultry Needs Proper Finish

BIRDS that lack proper finish should not be marketed. They are not in demand by the buying public and tend to depress prices for birds in the higher grades. It will pay to hold them over until properly finished.

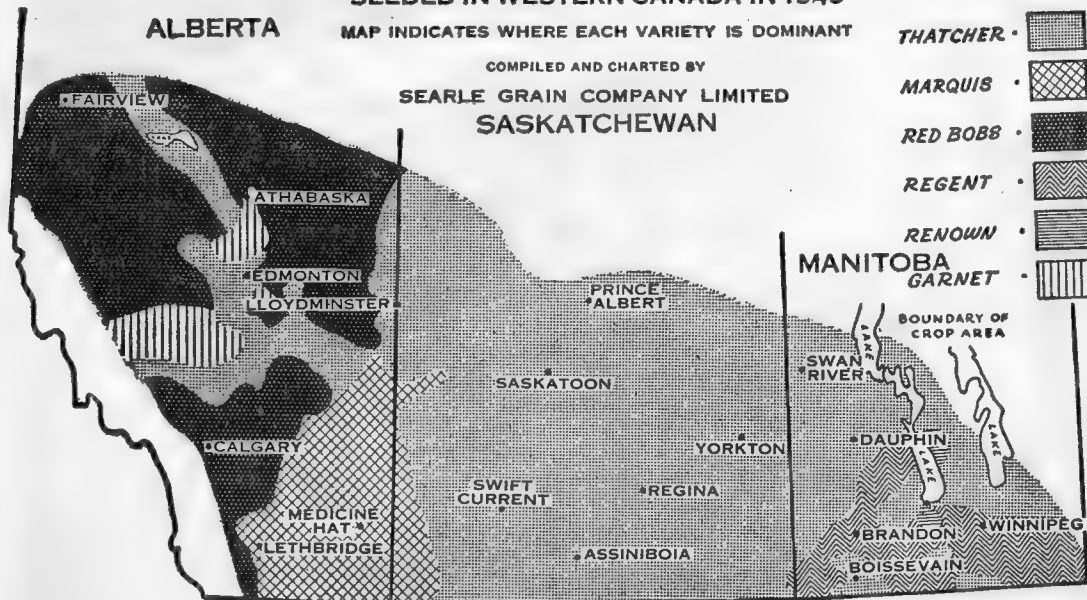
Where the number of birds is limited, crate fattening can be used to advantage. A crate six feet long, 16 inches wide and 20 inches high, is divided into three compartments with four birds in each compartment. A slat bottom is provided for disposal of the droppings, and a removable feed trough is used. The feeding period in the crate is about two weeks.

When many birds are to be fattened, the feeding can be done in pens. Almost any kind of pen that can be partitioned off in an unused barn or shed is suitable. Care should be taken to avoid undue crowding in the pens. The feeding period in the pen is somewhat longer than in the crates, and usually requires about four weeks.

Following either method, a mash mixture moistened with skim milk or buttermilk gives satisfactory results. The mixture used contains ground wheat, 25%; ground oats, 40%; ground barley, 30%, and meat scrap, 5%. Grains should be medium finely ground, the coarser hulls being sifted out. Mix with milk to the consistency of thin porridge, and mix the feed one day ahead of feeding. Whole grain should not be fed during the fattening period.

Only good, healthy, well-fleshed birds should be selected for fattening. Thin birds, and those with large, coarse frames with little meat, should be avoided. Birds should be starved for 24 hours before starting on the fattening mash. The first feeding should be light, and the amount gradually increased until the birds are on full feed on the third day, receiving an amount that can be cleaned up in half an hour. Do not leave feed before the birds between feedings. Clean the troughs and give water to drink.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE IMPORTANT VARIETIES OF WHEAT SEEDED IN WESTERN CANADA IN 1945



Thatcher Now Rated As Most Popular Prairie Wheat Variety

A SURVEY of the distribution of wheat varieties made by a large number of correspondents for the Searle Grain Co. shows that Thatcher acreage is still expanding and is the most popular variety over the prairies as a whole. Thatcher now occupies 56% of the wheat acreage of the prairies compared with 54.3% last year. Marquis is in second place oc-

cupying 14.7% of the acreage, compared with 15.5% last year. Red Bobs is in third place now occupying 11.8% of the crop compared with 12.3% last year. Regent is in fourth place with 5.1% of the acreage. Durum has climbed up to fifth place, now occupying 3.3% of the acreage compared with 2.5% last year. Renown is in sixth place with 2.6% and Apex is in seventh place with 2.2%; miscellaneous varie-

ties occupying the small remainder.

Thatcher dominates in Saskatchewan with 77.1% of the acreage. Regent dominates in Manitoba occupying 37.8% of the acreage and Red Bobs still leads in Alberta with 38.2% of the acreage, showing a slight decline from 39.3% last year. Thatcher is making headway in Alberta, now occupying 19.5% of the acreage compared with 17% last year.

U.G.G. REPORTS SUCCESSFUL YEAR

Earnings larger than anticipated at the beginning of the year — owing largely to the greatest handling of grain through terminals ever experienced, continued good revenue from storage of grain in elevators, and profitable liquidation of wheat bought by the company prior to Sept. 27, 1943, which was taken over by the government—are reported by United Grain Growers Ltd. Profit for the year was \$290,510.58 after provision for all charges including patronage dividend, bond interest, depreciation, taxes, and five per cent dividend on the paid-up capital stock. The Company now owns and operates 525 country elevators in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and a 5,500,000-bushel terminal at Port Arthur, and leases terminals at Vancouver and Victoria.

Subsidiary companies, all wholly owned by United Grain Growers Ltd.—United Grain Growers Terminals Ltd., the Country Guide Ltd., the Public Press Ltd., and United Grain Growers' Securities Companies Ltd.—also reported a satisfactory year.

Re-elected by acclamation at the 39th annual meeting in November for another three-year term were the four retiring members of the board, R. S. Law, Winnipeg; J. E. Brownlee, Calgary; E. E. Bayne, Winnipeg; and R. C. Brown, Pilot Mound, Man. The other directors of the company are: J. J. McLellan, Purple Springs, Alta.; C. E. Hope, Fort Langley, B.C.; M. T. Allan, Neville, Sask.; R. Shannon, Grandora, Sask.; S. S. Sears, Nanton, Alta.; J. I. Stevens, Morinville, Alta.; J. Harvey Lane, Fillmore, Sask. Mr. Law was re-elected president, and J. E. Brownlee and John Morrison, first and second vice-presidents, respectively.

World Wool Price Outlook Satisfactory

FUTURE stabilization of world wool prices is foreseen in agreements recently concluded between the British government Wool Control and Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, whose wool clips constitute most of the wool grown in the British Empire. The large wartime accumulation of wool stocks, together with the new clips, will be auctioned over an extended period. Wool growers in the three Dominions are assured British issue prices by the government if they cannot sell their wool elsewhere at these or higher prices.

The world wool stock situation is now healthy with the possible exception of U.S. domestic. The U.S. stockpile of foreign wool has been completely liquidated, but the U.S. domestic clip has been almost neglected because imported wool, duty paid, has been available at 20 per cent less than the prices paid by the U.S. government to its own growers for similar grades. It is estimated approximately three pounds of foreign wool is being used to one pound of U.S. domestic.

The Canadian government has handled the entire 1942-1945 wool production and has already undertaken to handle the 1946 clip on a similar basis. The Wool Administrator has disposed of practically this entire production, with the exception of fine staple which has not moved as fast as other grades owing to lack of combing space.

The fanning mill will do a fairly satisfactory job of cleaning grain. The best job is obtained if the grain is run through twice, using a coarse screen for the first operation. Engine power is better than hand power.

Dairying Experiments

(Continued from page 17)

four months of age (8 weeks on whole milk and balance on skim milk). Good quality mixed (legume x grass) hay and a concentrate mixture of ½ oats, ¼ wheat screenings and ¼ wheat bran was also fed.

Weaning calves at two months of age resulted in some unthriftiness and reduced growth even though a special concentrate mixture designed to replace the skim milk was fed.

Feeding skim milk to six months of age proved expensive as the calves at one year of age were no bigger than the calves weaned at four months.

What is the value of supplemental pastures for dairy cattle?

The average dairy pasture is usually finished about the middle of September. At this time cows must either be barn fed or placed upon a supplementary pasture.

Based on two years' experiments with cover crop, 8 acres of oats seeded at the rate of 2½ bushels per acre late in July on well prepared land, provided sufficient pasture for a period of 6 weeks.

In case the ten cows were maintained for this length of period under conditions of barn feeding, it would have required five tons hay and 1,300 lbs. grain. At current prices this would have a value of approximately \$95.00. In other words, the cover crop was worth \$12.00 per acre.

Alberta Hail Claims High Last Season

Claims paid out by the Alberta Hail Insurance Board in 1945 were double the amount of any previous year in the board's operations, it was disclosed by J. Glen Elder, manager. However, he believed that 1927, 1928 and 1930 probably saw more hail damage to Alberta crops, with 1928 the worst year on record.

About 10,000 farmers, an average number, insured a total of 1,800,000 acres with the board. Actual risk covered was over \$10,000,000, and the board is paying out \$969,000, almost ten per cent of the risk. The premium income this year was considerably below the amount paid in claims, he said, but the board still has about \$700,000 in reserves.

McDougall Report

(Continued from page 4)

consent of the minister, be exempt from income tax for its first three fiscal periods following the commencement of operations.

An association claiming such relief should, nevertheless, be required to file annual returns in accordance with Part V of the Income War Tax Act in such form as may be determined by the minister.

8. That Section 4, paragraph (6) of the Income War Tax Act be amended, if necessary, to include associations incorporated or registered under provincial co-operative legislation for providing co-operative housing service.

9. That associations incorporated or registered under provincial co-operative legislation, or incorporated as a co-operative under Dominion authority, for the purpose of providing telephone services, distribution of electric power, or medical and hospital services, be exempt from income and excess profits taxes.

10. That the minister be given power to require all persons to make such annual returns of "patronage dividends" declared, or "deductions" made, as may be deemed desirable.

WINTER WAGES

are an important item of revenue to the farmer or farm worker who can be spared from home.

TIMBER!

The woods industry offers you an opportunity to earn a good stake between now and seeding time.

Apply to the nearest

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT OFFICE

or

**PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL
REPRESENTATIVE**

Helps Check Colds Quickly

You can often check a cold quickly if you follow these instructions.

Just as soon as you feel the cold coming on and experience headache, pains in the back or limbs, soreness through the body, take a Paradol tablet, a good big drink of hot lemonade or ginger tea and go to bed.

The Paradol affords almost immediate relief from the pains and aches and helps you to get off to sleep. The dose may be repeated, if necessary, according to the directions. If there is soreness of the throat, gargle with two Paradol tablets dissolved in water. Just try Paradol the next time you have a cold and we believe that you will be well pleased. Paradol does not disappoint.



Dr. Chase's Paradol



What better way could you perpetuate the "saving habit" which every member of the family acquired during wartime, than by encouraging regular investments in **WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES**. Set an example by giving Certificates for gifts this Christmas.



**Give
War
Savings
CERTIFICATES**

SUGGESTED BY

The Brewing Industry of Alberta



THE Canadian record price for a bull of \$14,500 was paid at the All-Canadian Sale at Oakville, Ontario, by his joint purchasers, Hays Limited, Calgary, and H. J. McFarland, Picton, Ont., for this two-months-old Holstein, Glenafton Rag Apple Historian. (Left to right) J. J. E. McCague, Alliston, Ont., the seller, H. J. McFarland, Harry Hays, of Hays Limited, and Mort Butchers, herd superintendent at Glenafton Farm. "Historian's" dam and sire's dam are world record producers and both are Excellent, the highest classification in selective registration.

REE WHEAT GRASS NEW U.S. PASTURE AND HAY CROP

REE wheat grass has been released by South Dakota experiment station as a new pasture and hay crop for the plains country. More drought resistant than brome, it is at the same time harder than crested wheat grass during wet years, and during those wet years produces nearly as much feed as brome.

It is a wide-bladed grass, keeps up with brome in spring growth and in grazing tests was as palatable as brome, which livestock seem to prefer to crested wheat grass and western wheat grass. It starts as early in spring as brome, is not killed back by fall frosts and has proved winter-hardy in Utah, Colorado and Montana as well as South Dakota. Like brome, it continues growth through the heat of the summer if it has moisture. Under similar conditions it will produce almost as much seed as brome, and the seed is heavier and easier to get through drills. It is easy to establish a stand, but it can be destroyed by proper plowing as easily as western wheat grass or brome.

It is expected that ree wheat grass will be valuable in areas between the drier sections, where crested wheat grass must be grown, and moister areas where brome is the best crop. Seed supplies are now being grown by 40 county crop-improvement associations in South Dakota.

MUSKRAT MEAL FED TO CHICKS

AN experimental station in Louisiana, where muskrat fur farming is an important industry, has processed muskrat carcasses into dry meal which has been fed to chickens in comparison with ordinary meat scraps, shrimp and fish meals. On a chemical basis, eight pounds of muskrat meal has the same amount of crude protein as ten pounds of meat meal and it produced greater gains in the feeding of young chicks. Broilers fed on this ration were found to have no objectionable flavor in the meat.

PLAN BABY BEEF SHOW

A large baby beef show will be held in connection with the 1946 Calgary Spring Bull Sale, it has been decided by the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association. J. Charles Yule, secretary of the Association, said it appears that about 1,000 bulls will be entered for the sale.

Winnipeg Stockyards Handled Most Cattle

For the first ten months of 1945, Winnipeg stockyards handled most cattle in Canada, 358,986, while Toronto was second with 298,016 and Calgary was third with 172,853, the total throughout Canada being about 20 per cent higher than the same period in 1944.

In hogs, Montreal is leading this year with 199,802; Winnipeg second with 193,214; Saskatoon third, 156,120; and Edmonton, Toronto, Calgary follow in that order with just over 130,000. Total hog receipts were only some 60 per cent of those for corresponding period in 1944, the heaviest reduction being in the West.

Number of Hogs In Britain Increasing

THE number of hogs in Great Britain, after declining sharply in recent years, is rising again. The increase is occurring in spite of shortages of feed and skilled labor, and the fact that swine were not included among the farm products covered by the government's four-year-price guaranty plan.

There was a 58 per cent decline in the British hog population between 1938 and 1944, and the decrease might have been greater if farmers had not used household, garden and farm waste extensively as a substitute for corn which was extremely scarce. Feed was rationed, and hogs had the lowest feed-ration priority. The upward trend in hog numbers has been slow, but the total has climbed to a little more than half the pre-war level in the past year.

Christmas Seals Fight T.B.

Selling Eggs by Weight is Impracticable; Oversize Eggs Unsuitable for Shipment

THERE exists on the part of many producers a feeling that some change should be made in the present method of selling eggs in order that a price may be received for extremely large eggs (say over 28 ounces per dozen) commensurate with their additional weight. At the present time such eggs go into Grade A Large and bring the same price as eggs weighing 24 ounces per dozen.

Two suggestions are commonly made as a means of achieving the desired end, says A. F. Darnell, senior poultry products inspector in Alberta. One is that eggs should be sold by weight; the other that a new weight of Grade A should be established with a minimum weight, say, of 27 ounces, so that these larger eggs will go into a grade by themselves.

The sale of eggs by weight, through all market channels, has never proved workable, says Mr. Darnell. There are many reasons for this. Eggs, being fragile, cannot be placed on a scale by themselves for weighing without considerable danger of breakage. It is not feasible to weigh them in containers, since the tare weight of containers varies considerably.

Eggs, as delivered to egg stations by producers, must be graded for quality grade. If weight purchase were to be followed they would have to be weighed after quality grading and the producer paid for so many pounds and ounces of Grade A, Grade B and Grade C. To place the eggs directly on scales, for weighing, from the grading bench, would be out of the question and to weigh them in the cases would be equally unsatisfactory.

There is one more objection to weight sale. If it were followed the consumer would be sold, say, a pound of Grade A eggs, some of which might be small and some large. This, in all probability would be very unsatisfactory to consumers, who prefer a uniform sized egg.

THE practical difficulties in the way of complete sale by weight are, it seems, almost insurmountable, Mr. Darnell concludes. The desire of producers to secure added revenue for their extremely large eggs could much more feasibly be achieved by a new and higher weight classification within Grade A. It is the opinion of most people close to the subject, however, that the establishment of such a weight classification would defeat its own object. There are three reasons for this:

(1) It may be taken for granted that if a new and higher weight classification were established in Grade A all producers would strive to get eggs to grade into that weight in order to get the additional price which they would probably command at the outset. Such an additional price, or premium, is usually available for a product when it is scarce. As more of these eggs were produced the premium would be lost.

It, undoubtedly, would be the case that at some point in the future 27-ounce eggs would become as common as 24-ounce eggs are today. At that time they would command, in relation to the market as a whole, a price equivalent to the present price of Grade A Large, but the cost of producing 27 or 28-ounce eggs, because of more feed consumed, is greater than the cost of producing 24 to 26-oz. eggs. Over a period of time, therefore,

the net result of a higher weight classification would be to increase production costs without any permanent increase in producers' returns.

(2) It is reasonably well established that extremely large eggs have a lower hatchability than ordinary sized eggs. In fact, many hatcherymen are suggesting now that for this reason oversized eggs should be discriminated against in official breeding policies. The recognition of extremely large eggs through a new official weight classification would tend to increase their quantity and still further complicate hatchery operations.

(3) Extremely large eggs are one of the greatest single sources of loss in the industry, through breakage, as they do not carry properly in standard packing material. It is not feasible to have different size cases, trays and fillers for different sizes of eggs. The present case and packing material is designed to carry ordinary Grade A Large. If larger eggs are encouraged cases and packing material would have to be enlarged to provide for them. This same packing material would have to be used for the smaller sizes. The net result would be an increase in the cost of packing material and in transportation costs.

IT can readily be appreciated that producers with exceptionally large eggs wish to see the introduction of some system which would bring them extra returns from such eggs. It does appear, though, that any change in the present system which could achieve that result would, in the long run, be contrary to the best interests of the industry. In fact, it seems that even now the trend to large eggs has gone a bit too far and that the best solution to the problem lies in getting away from these eggs of exceptional size, Mr. Darnell observes.

Chicken Mite is Worst Parasite of Poultry

THE worst general pest affecting poultry in Canada is the chicken mite. This tiny insect, which hides itself in crevices of the poultry house during daylight, is a small greyish or red object, about the size of the head of a pin. Chicken mites live away from the birds most of the time and only visit them to suck their blood. They can multiply very quickly especially in warm weather, seriously affecting egg production and preventing the birds from thriving.

Chicken mites can be easily eradicated without much cost or effort. Spray the roosts and walls of the poultry houses with a mixture of three parts kerosene and one part used engine oil. A cupful of creosote mixed with a gallon of crankcase or used oil is additionally effective. It is best to give the poultry houses two applications of the mixture at intervals of two weeks.

With meat rationing again in effect, the demand for eggs and poultry meat is increasing. So there is more money in getting the highest production and controlling chicken mites will help to do this.

A recent shortage of rabbits was reported at the meeting of the Alberta Rabbit and Cavy Breeders' Association in Calgary, and the demand now considerably exceeds the supply. The association has enrolled a number of new members.



CHRISTMAS DELAYED

"ASSUREDLY, Mamma," said Jules Greillon, "this tree, she's mos' pretty."

He surveyed with pride the glittering spruce, with shiny toys piled beneath.

"Yes, Papa," Marie agreed. "It was nice that Mr. Bonsour keep the tree good for you this long. Perhaps Mary Ann, she will now believe."

Again the old sadness came to Jules Greillon. Poor Marie! It was not well that a Cajun couple should be childless, yet God had so willed it—and their habit of calling each other Mamma and Papa, begun years ago in hope, had long since been dropped.

Jules' eyes dimmed as he remembered how the child had come to them, early in December, just before



they were ready to leave for the usual three months of muskrat trapping.

Mary Ann was five, chubby, yellow haired, daughter of his cousin from the hill country north. She was an alien to this lower coast land of marsh and water. But there had been no closer kin, no one else to take her after the highway crash in which both parents had been killed.

Greillon came back to the present. "Now, Papa, all is ready," Marie was saying. "It is but to wait quietly until she awakens."

In her bed, snuggled in the blankets against the chill of the February dawn, Mary Ann could dimly hear the voices in the next room.

In the other room the oak in the fireplace crackled merrily. Warmth and cheer filled the place.

But the two sitting there, waiting quietly but anxiously, scarcely realized this—or that the bells and holly, the red and green paper, and the glittering tree made the room a different world, a child's fairyland.

Would this make the little one feel better, Jules wondered? It had been a mistake, taking her down to the marshes with them. Yet once there, they could hardly leave until the season was done. It was the furs that brought their living, made them, not wealthy, but well-off, able to take care of a child.

They had tried to explain to her that trapper folk postponed the holiday until they returned to the little communities clustered here and there on solid land north of the rat country.

"And Santa Claus won't even come?" Mary Ann had asked, wide-eyed.

More than anything, Jules remem-

bered and regretted that moment in their little marsh hut. He had looked helplessly at Marie.

"But no, my sweet," Marie had tried to explain. "He will come later, back in Timbalier."

But the child had burst into tears. And she had never understood. Greillon was sure that it was this that had become the barrier between Mary Ann and them. Somehow they could not break through it.

"She does not have the faith in us, Mamma," he had said to Marie.

"Perhaps later she will," Marie had said hopefully.

Mary Ann stirred and rubbed her eyes. It must be getting-up time. Funny that Mrs. Greillon hadn't called her. She always did. Mary Ann wriggled out of bed, padded to the door, opened it.

"Oh!" cried Mary Ann, catching her breath. Then, in sheer ecstasy. "Oh!"

It couldn't be true, yet there it was! A really, truly Christmas tree, all bright and beautiful. A big red stocking hanging by the fireplace. And toys piled up under the green branches, and the most beautiful doll!

The room was all cozy. Mary Ann's eyes sparkled. Santa Claus had come after all as Mr. and Mrs. Greillon had said, as she hadn't believed. There they were smiling at her.

"Oh, Mamma, Papa," she cried, running in, "Santa Claus really did come after all, just as you said he would, didn't he?"

Mamma and Papa Greillon looked at each other smiling gently, eyes gleaming.

"Yes, my sweet," Mamma said tenderly.

★ ★

TWENTY CENTURIES

THE birth of the Saviour did not, then and there, establish peace on earth and good will among men.

Caesar did not topple from his pinnacle at the precise moment: people continued to grumble against his de-



crees and wonder what new law would oppress them next. Herod, king of Judea, did not join the Wise Men in adoration of the Holy Child: but rather, authorized the slaughter of the innocents in an attempt to destroy Him.

But:

There were shepherds watching over their flocks some two or three miles from the Stable of Bethlehem: the Angel of the Lord appeared unto them: Wise Men, having seen His Star in the East, hastened to bring symbolic gifts of gold, frankincense, and myrrh.

On this Christmas day, we remember the children in His Name—for theirs is the Peace of tomorrow—and, hearing the carols of good will above the present turmoil, we are the shepherds of Bethlehem.

Tree Use Traced to Forest Legend

LEGENDS dealing with the origin of the use of the Christmas tree go as far back as the Tenth century when George Jacob, the Arabian geographer, declared that all of the trees in the forest blossomed and bore fruit the night of our Lord's Nativity.

It is believed that Jacob's story might have led to the later custom of hanging apples and fruits on the evergreen tree, and, as is the habit in certain parts of Europe, of using a blossoming cherry sapling in the home as a Christmas tree.

One August imgart introduced the Christmas tree to America 100 years ago in Wooster, Ohio, and, in so doing preserved the tradition that had been handed down in Germany. In 1851, Rev. Henry C. Schwan, pastor of Zion Lutheran church in Cleveland, Ohio, put up the first Christmas tree in a church in this country, for which he and his parishioners were severely denounced by other congregations.

One of the most beautiful legends concerning the Christmas tree is the



ancient tale dealing with the forester and his household, who had just gathered around the fireside on Christmas eve when they heard a timid knock on the door.

The forester opened the door to behold a little child shivering on the steps. Touched by the child's cold and apparent exhaustion, the forester took him in, and he was welcomed by the whole family and warmed and fed. Later, the forester's son, Hans, gave up his bed to the little child.

In the morning, the family was awakened by the singing of a choir of angels, and looking at their little guest saw him standing transfigured in their midst. They recognized him as the Christ child. As the Lord Jesus bade the family farewell, He broke off a branch from a fir tree, set it in the earth, and said, "Behold, I have gladly received your kind gifts, and this is my gift to you. Henceforth, this tree shall always bear its fruits at Christmas time and you shall always have abundance."

★ ★

Mince Pies Were Symbolic Of Magi's Visit to Manger

THE Christmas mince pie had a Christian symbolism in the beginning. The pies represented the gold, frankincense and myrrh brought by the Three Wise Men to the manger; the crust symbolized the gold, and the mixture of spices the frankincense and myrrh. Originally the pies were

made oblong and followed the shape of the manger.

There was a superstition that there was no luck in store for the man or woman who did not eat a mince pie at Christmas. To eat one, it was believed, was to be sure of having at least one happy month. To enjoy a year of happiness, a person had to eat one pie on each of the twelve days after Christmas.

★ ★

St. Nick Shied From Attention for His Gifts

THE stocking custom is said to have started with St. Nicholas, original of Santa Claus, a Greek bishop, Nicholas of Myra, who lived in the fourth century. He was both generous and shy, and hated to be thanked for the presents he was continually making to those in need.

Once he climbed to a roof top and dropped a purse of gold down the chimney so that he would not be seen. The money, instead of falling in the fire, lodged in a child's stocking that had been hung up to dry on the mantelpiece.

His act became known, and thereafter whenever unexpected gifts came from unknown sources they were attributed to St. Nicholas.

★ ★

Cave of the Nativity Now Religious Grotto

THE "stable" in which Christ was born does not conform to the modern conception of the word.

In Biblical times, places of shelter were hewn in rocky ledges: Judean travelers, frequently housed in such caves, welcomed joint tenancy with beasts because of the extra warmth provided by animals' bodies.

The birthplace of Jesus was such a cave. Now a grotto beneath Bethle-



hem's Church of the Nativity, the entire surface has been elaborately ornamented. Pilgrims to the shrine often wish, nonetheless reverently, that its original simplicity might have been preserved in which eternal stars

"Looked down where He lay
The little Lord Jesus
Asleep in the hay."

★ ★

Late Christmas

THERE are still millions of Christians who observe January 6 or January 7 as Christmas. They allow for 12 days difference in the old calendar and the new. The Eastern Orthodox observes January 7. In North Carolina one church group observes January 6, as do a number of other sects.



FOR a number of years and in a number of ways railway officials have been endeavoring to promote the cause of safety at railway crossings. The Board of Transport Commissioners takes a deep interest in the matter, and the Dominion Government administers a level crossing fund from which as conditions warrant certain crossings may be replaced by subways or overhead passages.

Danger at Crossings

Despite the best efforts of all concerned, however, level crossing accidents persist to an extent which leaves the inescapable conclusion that carelessness is the root cause. Many of the accidents show that it is the case of the motor vehicle striking the side of the train, and not the train striking the motor vehicle. In too many cases it is the old familiar story of the motorist, in a burst of recklessness, trying to beat the train to the crossing.

Winter months are prolific in accidents of this type, particularly in rural areas, and the common explanation is that impaired visibility, due to weather conditions, is a contributing cause. Many cars are without proper defrosting devices on windshield and cab windows, with the result that in many cases motorists do not see the danger until it is too late.

Since the lifting of gasoline restrictions, it was to be expected that more cars would return to the roads, thus multiplying the chances of level crossing mishaps, and there are more trains operating than in pre-war days. Also many car owners were unable to buy new cars during the war years and the car they are driving is perhaps not in the best mechanical shape, especially as to headlights, brakes and steering apparatus.

Careful attention to the crossing accident problem is thus more essential now than ever and can be the means of saving many lives.—H. T. C.

THE farmers of Alberta have made a unique record during the past five years and good farm management has been extremely important. We have to regard a farm as a manufacturing plant whose purpose is to produce the type of goods that people want to buy. When the demand is for the type of bacon that comes from hogs that will be well finished at 200 pounds, it's our business to supply that type. It's no use arguing that a 250-pound pig is worth more money. If you want a 7-size hat, will you pay

Meet Market Requirements

the type of bacon that comes from hogs that will be well finished at 200 pounds, it's our business to supply that type. It's no use arguing that a 250-pound pig is worth more money. If you want a 7-size hat, will you pay

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**THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL
CONVENTION
UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA
Palliser Hotel, Calgary
January 8th to 11th, 1946**

Locals are urged to appoint their delegates as soon as possible; also to forward resolutions for the Convention to U.F.A. Central Office, 125 - 11th Avenue East, Calgary.

Discuss the proposed merger of farm organizations before the Convention.

**United Farmers
of Alberta**

Editorials by PRACTICAL OBSERVERS

more for a 7½? Of course not, and when a person wants bacon of a certain type, he is not going to pay as much for any other kind.

It is the same all through. We must market cattle at the right weight and finish or we're going to lose money on them. We must keep our eggs fresh and deliver them often. We must market our poultry in the form that the public is willing to pay a good price for.

The job's only partly done, when the product leaves the farm. That's the reason why there is such a network of processing co-operatives springing up across the country. Uniformity in production is the answer, and when the individual farmer cannot produce sufficient quantities, the farmers are getting together and pooling their resources.—Stettler Independent.

FARM machinery is not the only field where distribution costs are greater than production; coal, lumber and fruit distribution costs are greater than production at least for the central provinces.

Not True Co-operation

Is it any wonder our struggle for economic security has always been in vain when we refuse to face all the facts from a national standpoint? It is easy to get people to co-operate when they benefit at the expense of others and avoid national responsibility, but not when they are asked to benefit others at their expense, or support a policy based on distribution or equalization of incomes.

I fear our people have a lot to learn about the true meaning of co-operation, also democracy. Today these terms can mean almost anything in the hands of factional leaders who try to use them as a means to serve their own purpose, but at the expense of national democracy or economy. Recently I listened to one of these ambitious souls looking for a good job with a fat salary, using high-pressure methods trying to sell us farmers the idea of co-operative buying of farm machinery. He told us of the huge saving that could be made by discarding a lot of salesmen, collectors, office staffs and mechanics in a half dozen different companies, and asked why pay all these when it isn't necessary? I asked the speaker what he would do with all those he would discard. Were they not good consumers of farm products? He evaded an answer but a good co-operator in the audience said let everybody look out for themselves. This is only a sample of the abuse of freedom where everybody is trying to gain security in their own way with no regard to effects on others or our economy as a whole. For years the struggle has been to get control of production and means of distribution of goods, but no one is concerned about who is going to distribute purchasing power to buy what is produced.

It is quite evident that lack of purchasing power has caused all kinds of theories to be invented—Social Credit, state ownership and what not. The people are like a drowning man grabbing at a straw. They are an easy prey to false theories that promise relief, and popular support of the people is always used as a sign they are right. In spite of the fact we are faced with the most critical time in history and national unity was never more needed,

we find ourselves in the midst of the worst kind of political and economic sectionalism, each faction taking a rule-or-ruin attitude. They all pretend to be the essence of democracy, but their attitude is anything but democratic.—E. E. James, Macdonald, Man.

PROPOS the farmers bearing their full share of the war against inflation through price control, a Ford County, Ill., farmer took 76 steers to the Chicago market the other day. They weighed 1,259 pounds each, and they sold for \$18 per hundred live weight. He got \$226.62 each for them, his total cheque coming to \$17,223.12.

United States Cattle Prices

Had these been offered at the Calgary market the past couple of weeks the producer would have been offered \$11.50 to \$12 per hundred, and got something under \$150 each, or less than \$11,500 for the lot.

That's a difference of about \$6,000, which is a considerable contribution by one man to the stabilization plan of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. And a good many Alberta ranchers have five times or more the number of cattle to sell this fall as the Illinois farmer mentioned in this case. These ranchers are likely to think that they're contributing a bit more than their share to the ceiling price plan, and will be wondering what compensating price floors they are going to get in the years to come.—Lethbridge Herald.

DEPRESSIONS have a long history. I have on my desk a chart covering 153 years of economic progress from 1790 to 1943. It was compiled by the Cleveland Trust Company, an institution which does a good deal of research in regard to the trend of business, has been doing it for many years—does it rather well.

In this chart the normal line is taken as zero. Variations are represented by plus or minus signs above and below that level. It is in two colours, black and red. "Black" rising above the line marks an era of prosperity. "Red" below indicates depression.

The "reds" are, at least, equal to the

"blacks". We have had perhaps more years of hard times than of good. The 1929 to 1939 period was the deepest depression of all time. The present wartime boom gives us the highest level of production in human history. Those now living know more about booms and depressions than those who lived in any other period of human society? We have a wider experience.

Despite it all, or is it because of it, we have made more progress in the last 153 years than in all man's previous existence on earth. Human progress would not have been as great if, over that period of 153 years, these fluctuations in the tempo of business could have been eliminated.

The ups and downs represent changes in mood and temper. A dynamic age can never escape them. We learn from depressions, progress would lag without them. High blood pressure may be dangerous—so is low. Life does not consist of lying in a hammock. If Adam and Eve had stuck to the garden they might have skipped the first depression—but mankind would have missed a lot.

The chart records 153 years of human history, its ups and downs, the restless heaving of the tide of life. If during this long period there had been family allowances, unemployment insurance, free medical services and housing schemes, would humanity have escaped depressions, lived only in the booms, or have held within its grasp as great a measure of human progress as it now holds?

The cold fact is that we may move along these lines if we care to do so, but we hamstring our own effort if we consider these the final answer to the problems of human progress. We shall lose tremendously if, fixing our gaze upon social services, we forget the fundamental factors which, reflect far more clearly the direction of human efforts, its progress or retrogression.

We cannot solve the problems of society by eating the seed grain. It is madness to assume that a redistribution of existing income can solve our economic problems. We have attained a high level of national income under the pressure of war demand where costs could be ignored, but we cannot live in the faith that the world can prosper from destruction, or that we can enrich ourselves from the deepening poverty of our customers and friends. Never in all previous Canadian history was there greater need for clear thinking and resolute action.—R. J. Deachman, Ottawa.

During the first ten months of 1945, beef from the equivalent of 422,000 cattle was exported either as fresh or frozen beef to the United Kingdom or canned for export to needy countries.

Electric Power In Home Will Attract Young Folk To Farms

ACCORDING to the last census (1941) 20 per cent of Canada's farms enjoy electric lighting—but the position of the prairie rural home in this picture is not so bright, when the provincial make-up of this Canadian percentage is brought under the light: showing the Ontario level as 37.3 per cent; Quebec, 23.6 per cent on the one side, while there is a genuine "dim-out" on prairie farms electrified, i.e., 7.3 per cent in Manitoba; 5.5 per cent in Alberta and 4.8 per cent in Saskatchewan.

"One kilowatt hour of electrical energy costs only about 5 cents on the average from a power line, but it is equal to work which a man does in pumping water for two days or shovelling for nine days," according to the findings of the Manitoba Electrification Enquiry.

Certainly, if we are to be successful in attracting young rural Canadians to remain in the ranks of agriculture when, by any measurement (character, ability or experience) they can take their place in the ranks of urban industry, we will have to "power" those rural plants, and bring the farm home into alignment with its urban counterpart, in respect to the use of this marvellous "white coal", which has done so much to brighten life and lighten labor's load.—Hanna Herald.

The Farm and Ranch HOUSEWIFE

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE RURAL WOMEN OF WESTERN CANADA

BATHING RULES FOR INFANTS

FOR the first few months of a baby's life, all that the infant wants or needs is to be kept comfortable, safe, warm, clean and fed. Certainly cleanliness for baby is an important part of the daily routine and should be taken care of with as much regularity as feeding and sleeping. Most mothers find that just before the mid-morning meal is the most convenient time for baby's bath. The rule is always to schedule baby's bath just before feeding—never until at least an hour or more after one.

Before you take the baby up, check on your equipment to be sure that you have everything handy. The things you will need for bathing baby are as follows:

A table on which to place the tub or a combination table-and-tub (bath-inette).

A fairly low chair, without arms, for mother when dressing and undressing baby.

A tray or box holding supplies. Among the articles for the toilet tray are covered glass jars for absorbent cotton, boiled water, sterilized nipples. Baby oil, a cake of soap in a covered soap dish, and a supply of safety pins.

A pail with a cover for soiled diapers.

An apron of bath toweling to protect mother's dress.

Before starting baby's bath, wash

your own hands well with soap and water. When everything is ready, undress the baby and place him on the bath towel folded on the table. Begin by washing his face quickly with clear warm water and the wash cloth. Then, lather baby's scalp with your hand, soap well, rinse it quickly with the cloth dipped in clear water and dry gently but thoroughly. Sometimes a scale appears on baby's head. When this happens apply a little vaseline or oil at night. Then at bathtime in the morning, soap baby's head thoroughly and wash with warm water and the scales will probably come off. Every time the scales come back, treat the scalp in this way. If the condition persists, however, you should talk to your doctor about it.

If baby is only a few weeks old, before the navel is entirely healed and until he is about a month to six weeks old, it is important to keep him as warm and uncovered as little as possible during the bath. To do this, give him a sponge bath, going over his body with a well-lathered washcloth and rinsing him with another washcloth and clear warm water. In this way, the sponge bath can be given step by step always partly dressed or partly covered by a towel.

When baby's navel has entirely healed, however, he may be given a regular tub bath. After drying baby's face and head, remove his clothes and holding him securely, lower him into the tub of warm water (the temperature should be about 90 degrees or comfortable to the elbow test). Support baby's head and back with your left hand while you go over baby's body with a soapy washcloth. Be sure to wash the creases in his neck and arms, between his fingers and toes, and in each groin. Now rinse him and wash away the soapy water. Lift him out gently and wrap him in a large towel spread on the table. Dry by patting him gently with the towel. But dry carefully and be sure that you reach those many little folds and creases around his neck, wrists and buttocks and between his thighs as these may become red and sore if left moist. A little baby powder or oil may be used in these creases and folds and on the buttocks after baby has been dried. But use the powder or oil sparingly and always wipe off the excess with a bit of cotton. Baby's nose may be cleaned with the twisted end of a piece of cotton sparingly moistened with oil.

For safety sake, never add hot water to the tub while baby is in it... never put baby into a tub of water unless you have tested its temperature first... and never leave baby alone in the tub.

...

Beauty Treatment For Old Coats

THIS is the year to give that old coat first aid or a beauty treatment if it still has wear in it, and then keep it on active duty for another season. The war is over, but here are some suggestions for making the old

coat do until some real postwar models appear:

Mending a small hole or tear.

—Ravel yarns from a straight inside seam, because repairs with self-thread are most nearly invisible.

Lining repairs.—If worn only at neck, sleeves, and hem, consider repair of a lining with matching or harmonizing fabric. Apply a shaped facing about two inches wide at the back of neck, and a two or three-inch band at cuff and hem. Catch-stitch to the old lining for a decorative effect. If a lining is worn at under-arm, shields or lining cloth tacked in will do double duty. They take the rub and serve as patches to hold a frayed lining in place.

A whole new lining.—If the old lining must be ripped out, take care not to stretch or tear it, because the pieces when pressed will serve as the pattern. Attach the new lining loosely, as in a new coat, so as not to draw up the coat.

Better Buttonholes.—If buttonholes are slightly ravelled, fasten off thread to stop raveling, and rework with buttonhole or blanket stitch. If badly ravelled, machine stitch around hole close to edge, then rework. Renewed buttonholes may call for bigger buttons. Some of the new coats have large decorative buttons.

Remodeled collar and cuffs.—The worn edge problem can sometimes be solved by cutting down collar and cuffs to smaller shape. Or, making new revers on collar and cuffs of velveteen, velvet, or fur may give the coat a new and different air.

Pressing.—To give a repaired coat a finished look, steam press wool fabric. Protect it with one of the treated press cloths which can be bought with directions for use, or by covering the wool with a dry wool cloth, then a dampened cotton cloth. To steam press, set down, then lift the warm iron with just enough force to drive steam through the wool, and after pressing lift the cloths and beat the fabric by hand or with a wood

block to drive out steam. Be sure that the lining lies smooth under the coat.


...

To prevent rice, spaghetti, macaroni and vegetables from boiling over just rub a small piece of butter around the edge of the pan.

It's the Nicest Gift I've Ever Had!

—and all my dear ones can enjoy it, too!

When you give an Aladdin you give years of cheer and eye comfort. To those who have known only eye-straining old-fashioned, dim yellow light, room-filling Aladdin white light seems like a miracle.



An Ideal "Family Gift"

Why not two or more of you "chip in" to give Aladdin to mother or to the home. How she'll enjoy it—and so will you all—when you read, sew, play or study without straining eyes. Aladdin light is thoroughly modern—unsurpassed by electricity for whiteness and steadiness.

Aladdin Gives Years of Low Cost Light

Aladdin Lamps give 50 hours of soft, white light from a single gallon of common kerosene (coal oil). That's only about two cents per night.

Changed to Electric In a Jiffy

A simple little converter at your dealers, changes an Aladdin into an Electric Lamp in just a few seconds. See your Aladdin Dealer today about an Aladdin and a colorful Whip-O-Lite shade to go with it.

Other ALADDIN Products

Electric Lamps, Shades Vacuum Bottles to Keep Liquids Hot or Cold

MANTLE LAMP COMPANY
TORONTO, ONT.


The Dishpan Philosopher

ANOTHER year is nearly gone! Soon now the curtain will be drawn upon its losses and its gains, on which we ponder as it wanes. We thought when we had won the war the things that we had fought it for would lighten up the common day. But now we see, with much dismay, suspicion, hatred, greed and want their ugly power and strength still flaunt. And so much trouble and unrest through all the world must attest that, though the fighting part is done, the war is not yet really won. The New Year may some plan reveal to put us on an even keel.

Meantime the blessed Christmas Day our lesser griefs will sweep away, and kindle in our hearts again the glow of warm goodwill to men. Since Christmas comes but once a year let us enjoy it while it's here.

NABOB

Tea as it should be



NABOB
De Luxe
TEA

To Get Splendid Cough Syrup, Mix It at Home

So Easy! No Cooking. Real Saving.

To get quick relief from coughs due to colds, you should really try mixing your own cough syrup at home. It's no trouble at all, and you know it's pure and good. It needs no cooking, and it's so easy to make that anyone can do it.

From your druggist, get $\frac{3}{4}$ ounces of Pinex. Pour this into a 16-oz. bottle, and add enough plain syrup to fill up the 16 oz. bottle. To make syrup, stir two cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, if desired. The 16 ounces thus made should last a family a long time, and gives you about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and children love its taste.

And for quick results, you'll say it's really fine. It seems to take hold instantly, loosening the phlegm, soothing the irritated membranes, and helping to clear the air passages.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well known for quick action on throat and bronchial irritations. Just try it, and if not pleased, your money will be refunded.

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WRIST WATCH FREE
For the sale of a few bottles of perfume
1 to 25 etc. only. Sale outfit
supplied free
Send No Money
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NATIONAL PREMIUM CO.
1227 DUNDAS ST. EAST - MONTREAL

WOMEN GIRLS! Thousands Report Grand Relief With ORANGE LILY SUPPOSITORIES

Used for 45 years. Safe, antiseptic and cleansing. A local application to relieve inflammation and congestion.

Send 10c for 10 days' trial and descriptive literature.

MRS. LYDIA W. LADD
Box 191, Windsor, Ont., Dept. 4B

Household Hints

FACILITATES STRAINING MILK

DAIRYMEN who strain milk through filter pads often find the pads clinging so tightly to the screen in the strainer that the flow of milk is impeded. To overcome this, one farmer found that a flat coil of wire placed between the screen and filter pad would keep them separated. The coil is wound loosely and lies centered on top of the strainer screen.



BLOTTING PAPER PROTECTS SHELVES IN MEDICINE CABINETS

USE blotting paper to line shelves in medicine cabinets and the bottoms of cosmetic drawers. Then if liquids that stain are spilled or run down the sides of the containers, they will be absorbed without damaging the shelves. Large sheet blotters made for desk pads are ideal for this purpose, and can be obtained in a variety of colors to harmonize with the shelves or drawers.

PINS REPLACED BY SNAP FASTENERS TO HOLD CHAIR DOILIES

IF doilies used on chairs are held by snap fasteners instead of pins, they can be removed easily for laundering and replaced in the correct position without difficulty. Also, the fasteners will eliminate the possibility of scratching the fingers of children who play on the chairs. One part of a fastener is sewed to each corner of the doily and the other part is sewed in position on the chair.

CUTTING OFF END OF WORN BRUSHES EXPOSES SERVICEABLE BRISTLES

WHEN wire brushes become worn at the outer end, which is the portion subjected to hardest wear, cut off the end so that undamaged bristles are exposed. The end of the wooden back should be sized with glue or several coats of shellac to prevent moisture absorption.



FREE TO WOMEN

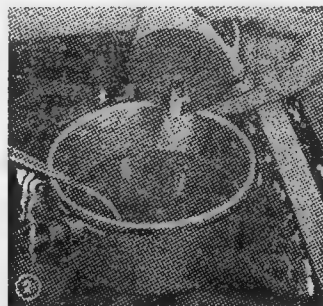
Don't suffer "monthly" disorders any longer. Get quick relief, freedom from worry with approved treatment at home. Safe, easy to use. Send for FREE book showing how you too can gain freedom from delayed, painful, scanty or irregular periods. Thousands praise quick, effective results. Send for FREE booklet in plain, sealed PERSONAL envelope right now.

HEALTH PRODUCTS LTD.
Write Dept. L, SASKATOON, SASK.

KEEP FEET WARM BY MAKING "SHUFFLERS" FROM OLD SOCKS

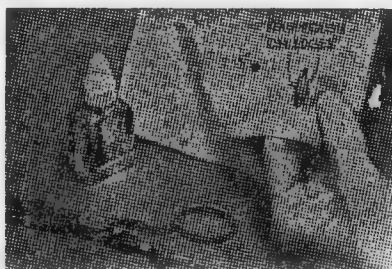
WHEN the feet of heavy wool socks become too worn for further wear but the tops are still in good condition, convert them to shufflers or lounging socks to wear around the house in cold weather. Make padded soles for shufflers out of an old felt hat or scraps of leather or chamolins. Then sew the uppers of the socks to the padded soles and finish the edge with colorful blanket stitches. For a decoration up the front, use gay yarn stitchery.

SALT CARTON— FLOUR DISPENSER



AN empty salt carton that has a pouring spout provides an excellent flour dispenser. Placed near the stove, it will save many steps, and a flip of the spout closes it.

NAIL POLISH PREVENTS FRAYING



BY applying nail polish to cloth and allowing it to dry before cutting buttonholes, the edges of the holes will be non-fraying and thus easy to stitch.

Storing Summer Clothes

A GREAT to-do is made each year about the careful storing of winter clothing, but not so much caution is advanced on storing summer clothes. Yet this, too, is important.

That favorite bathing suit, if it is to go another season, should be laundered carefully before storing, taking care to make sure that there are no lingering traces of salt water or chlorine to weaken the fabric or fade the colors. Swim suits of wool fabrics should be carefully stored with a moth preventive and wrapped well in paper, sealed with the sealing tape that is again on the markets.

Rayon frocks and playthings should be packed away, preferably wrapped in cloth, not left hanging, uncovered, exposed to dust and light. Sneakers and fabric shoes should have a thorough cleaning with soap and water, for soil and perspiration tend to rot the material. Air them thoroughly and do not put away until completely dry.

Summer clothes should be put away clean but not starched. Starched clothes, when folded for a long time, tend to crack along the folds.

If white hats, gloves and bags are to be stored, these should be washed too, and well-stored in boxes with plenty of tissue paper. Then, when next summer rolls around again, instead of opening a box of tired old things that have suffered during hibernation, you'll be delighted to find that a short spell of ironing will present you with a season's wardrobe or at least with fill-ins and alternates, if new clothes are on the agenda.

Cooking Fats

FOR some time, homemakers have been unable to find their favorite cooking fats on the grocer's shelf. This shortage and the butter ration combined presents a problem to the homemaker. One solution, suggested by Mrs. Macdonald, of the Home Economics Division, is to save all excess fats from meat and poultry for cooking.

Pork fat, smoked or fresh, may be used when clarified in making pastry for meat pies, sausage rolls and cheese straws. It can be used in any recipes containing spices—spice cakes, cookies and gingerbread—and if de-flavored can be used in white cakes.

Chicken fat is bland and soft in texture and can be used for all types of cooking.

Rendered beef fat is too hard to use satisfactorily in cooking, but 2 cups of rendered beef fat melted with 1 cup of pork fat or lard will give a soft fat. It should be stirred while cooling to prevent separation.

Veal fat is soft and mild flavoured, and when rendered is excellent for cooking.

Suet when rendered becomes beef dripping. Before using in steam puddings, mincemeat, etc., the suet should be chopped finely or put through a food chopper.

To substitute for 1 cup of lard or shortening use:—

- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup chicken fat
- 1 cup beef dripping
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup pork fat
- $\frac{2}{3}$ cup suet plus $\frac{1}{3}$ cup liquid

For 1 cup butter use:—

- $\frac{2}{3}$ cup chicken fat and double salt
- 1 cup beef dripping
- $\frac{7}{8}$ cup pork fat
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup suet plus $\frac{1}{4}$ cup liquid and double salt

Why Don't You Try ALPENKRÄUTER?



When you feel out of sorts, nervous and suffer from headaches, gas, bloating, indigestion and lack of appetite, which may all be due to functional constipation—get Forn's Alpenkräuter—the time-proved stomachic tonic medicine. Contains 16 of Nature's own medicinal roots, herbs and botanicals. Gently and smoothly Alpenkräuter puts sluggish bowels to work and aids them to eliminate clogging waste; helps expel constipation's gas, gives the stomach that feeling of warmth. Caution: Use only as directed. Be wise—comfort your stomach while relieving constipation. Get ALPENKRÄUTER today.

If you cannot buy it in your neighborhood, send for our "get acquainted" offer on Alpenkräuter and receive—

EXTRA 60c Value— Trial Bottles of

FORN'S HEIL-OEL LINIMENT—anti-septic—brings quick relief from rheumatic and neuralgic pains, muscular backache, stiff or sore muscles, strains and sprains.

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The Christmas Reunion

By ANNIE L. GAETZ



It was a wonderful day in early spring when the bailiff's car drove up to the farm home of Barney Corrigan, and I amused myself by looking over the farm while the business was being transacted.

It was a beautiful farm home, a credit to the owner and to the community. A lovely grove of maples and of silver willow sheltered the buildings from the cold north winds. The lawn was well laid off with trees, shrubs and flowers, and back from the house, where unsightly spots are apt to lurk, a

bed of pansies reminded one of a group of children, lifting their happy faces to the sunlight. Underneath the trees, in one corner of the lawn, a hammock swung invitingly, while not far away was a pair of swinging seats.

The house was unusually attractive, and it was difficult to believe that such beautiful surroundings could form the background for strife — perhaps tragedy.

Curiosity led me to a little log building, almost hidden by a widespread willow tree. The house was white-washed inside and out, the inside spotlessly clean, as if the owner were preserving it for some sentimental reason. Over the bedroom window, the branch of a saskatoon tree, fragrant with bloom, almost shut out the sunlight. High up among its foliage, two robins were busy building a nest in anticipation of a summer's brood. All around the little house there seemed to be an air of quiet peace and contentment.

I remembered the day, 18 years ago when Barney had brought his bride to this tiny house. Myra had been a pretty girl, rather sharp of feature and sharp of tongue. As I peeked through the window of the deserted house, I thought over the romance of their early life. How happy Myra and Barney had been for the first two years on the farm. These two little rooms made up their world and seemed like a paradise to them. Within its walls their two baby girls had been born, and they had first experienced the joy and the wonder of parenthood. Many a spring evening Myra, baby in arms, had rested under the fragrant shade of the saskatoon tree, waiting for the return of her husband. How quickly the years had flown and what changes they had wrought.

I was called back from my reveries with a start when I remembered the mission of the bailiff to the farm that day, a neighboring farmer was serving legal papers on Barney, charging him with alienating his wife's affections.

Two babies within two years; but to Myra they were almost unwelcome gifts. Myra was a born housekeeper, not a homemaker, and her house was always kept spic and span. Children were messy, with a habit of pulling things awry, and Myra's tongue took on a sharper edge. Barney was a sociable chap, fond of company, and Myra's bitter tongue and continual nagging caused him to seek more congenial company elsewhere.

They were both good workers and capable managers, and gradually the results of their labor became apparent in a comfortable new home, substantial barn and beautiful surroundings. As they prospered, however, the rift between them widened. The children left the farm to attend high school in town, and Myra was more lonely and

grew more surly and taciturn. Barney found home even less attractive than before, and when the day's work was done the car quickly covered the distance to a friendly neighbor's house or a nearby town, and Barney was lonely no longer. Myra had never cared for reading, and fancy work seemed a needless waste of time. The children away, and the added convenience of the new home left more time on her hands, time which she had never learned to use to advantage, and she assumed more and more the role of the ill-used wife. Myra would never have dreamed of transferring her affections to another man; in fact, Myra had reached that stage where no man, knowing of her nagging tongue, would have been particularly honored by the transfer.

Things went from bad to worse and the bailiff appeared at the farm home, to serve notice of divorce proceedings, instigated by Myra who had gone to live with her sister, Maliss Temple.

THE days proceeding Christmas were busy ones in the Temple home. To Myra Corrigan, all this fuss and excitement was utter nonsense, something beyond her ken. "Such goings on. Why, Maliss, you would think Christmas only comes once in a lifetime the fuss you make over it."

"Who knows", replied Maliss, "It may be our last Christmas together, and I like to make Christmas an event worth remembering. It's not so much the pleasure you get out of these special days. It's the memories you store up for the drab days of the future."

"Were you ever small, Aunt Myra, and did Santa Claus come to you, and did he bring you a sleeping doll with real hair," asked little Ada.

"Why, yes," admitted Myra rather hesitantly, "He did come and bring me wonderful things, not a sleeping doll, but candies and apples and perhaps an orange. We were very thankful to get that. Seems that young folks today need a lot to make them happy."

"But surely, Aunt Myra, he brought sleeping dolls to your Mary and Lottie?"

"No, indeed! My girls were too sensible to want sleeping dolls. If they got candy and apples, and perhaps a pair of mitts, they were well pleased."

"Oh my," sighed wee Ada, "He must have runned out before he got to your house. I do hope he starts right here this Christmas, for I don't think I would be well pleased without a sleeping doll."

Long after Myra Corrigan had gone to rest that night she kept thinking of the events of the last few days. Her sister Maliss was much younger than herself, and although Myra considered her frivolous, she excused her on account of her youth. Never before had Myra doubted the wisdom and the soundness of her own judgment. There

had never been any foolish wasting of time or money in her home. The house at Christmas time had never been cluttered up with foolish decorations, making extra work and expense. The children had been content with a new pair of mitts and stockings, and in the early days she had usually knitted a pair of mitts for Barney.

Maliss talked of memories, and she wondered what childhood memories Mary and Lottie would have to look back to. They had never had a doll, a birthday cake, or enjoyed a family picnic. It is true that in the early days of their married life they had had to scrimp and save, and they could not afford luxuries; but in looking back over the years Myra realized that even in the lean years, the special occasions might have been made more memorable for the children. She had chided Barney when he had brought home little extras which she had considered unnecessary, and he had gradually fallen into her way of looking at things more practically.

As Myra thought over the years of strife, her feeling of self-righteousness grew less, and she seemed to see herself as others saw her, a hard, grasping, nagging woman. For the first time in years she wept bitter tears of remorse. That night in her dreams she saw the little log house under the willows, herself as a bride waiting for Barney to come in from the fields. How she would like to see the little house once more!

THE morning's mail brought a letter from Lottie. Lottie and Mary had not sympathized with their mother in her difficulties, and since leaving home their letters were brief and infrequent. With feverish haste Myra tore open the envelope and glanced over the short letter. Her father, she wrote, was leaving the stock with a neighbor and spending the Christmas week in town.

The old home would be deserted for Christmas. How wonderful it would be just to slip away and spend one last Christmas at the farm.

All day long, while helping Maliss with preparations for Christmas, the thought kept recurring. She felt so out of place in her sister's home where everyone was so joyous and carefree. She could not enter into their good times or enjoy her leisure hours, for it was all too new to her. That night, as she tossed restlessly about, Myra reached a decision. The suit for divorce would be before the courts in February, and after that, she could never again visit the old home.

The next afternoon while Maliss was out doing some belated shopping, Myra dressed herself in a warm coat and heavy shoes, left a hastily scribbled note for her sister, and slipped quietly from the house and across to the station.

It was almost dusk when she alighted at the station nearest to her old home, and unobtrusively she slipped into the crowd, hoping not to be recognized by old acquaintances. Stopping at a grocery store on the outskirts of the town, she purchased a few eatables which she hastily slipped into her shopping bag.

Then began the long, lonely walk to the farm. Myra had never before walked the four miles separating her home from the town, and as she made her way through the gathering dusk, she felt like a thief in the night, skulking around the most outlying streets to avoid being recognized.

IT was Christmas Eve, and on the lonely walk Myra had a difficult time dodging old friends. Gladly would she have accepted a ride from a stranger. Time and again when she heard an approaching car or a sleigh load of familiar voices she hastily slipped behind some brush or other shelter.

It was with a feeling of relief that she turned in at the old home gate 'midst familiar surroundings, with no further fear of being detected. With fingers numb with cold she groped for the key in the old familiar place and fitted it into the lock. When it failed to turn the first time, a feeling of panic swept over her, and the key dropped from her trembling fingers. Surely, at the last minute, she was not to be defeated, for her weary feet would refuse to carry her on the return trip to town. Groping, she found the key, and this time it turned with a grateful click. Myra knew so well where the matches were kept, and it was only a minute before the lantern sent a feeble glow across the deserted kitchen. She had risked so much to spend Christmas in the old home, and now she almost wished she had not come, it seemed so utterly lonely. What if Barney should change his plans and return home? The house with all its bitter memories of squabbles and dissensions, seemed almost unbearable. Gathering up an armful of wood from the box, she took up the lantern and quietly closed the door behind her.

The latch of the little log house was rusty and the hinges creaked; but once inside Myra soon had a warm fire glowing in the old stove, her numb fingers aching over the welcome heat. After she was thoroughly warmed she felt more cheerful. It took several trips back to the house before she was comfortably settled for the night. When the space behind the stove was piled high with wood, she carried over a camp bed and some blankets. Barney was always a good provider, and to the groceries she had brought from town, she added a few more from the kitchen pantry.

When the teakettle began to sing and

(Continued on page 31)



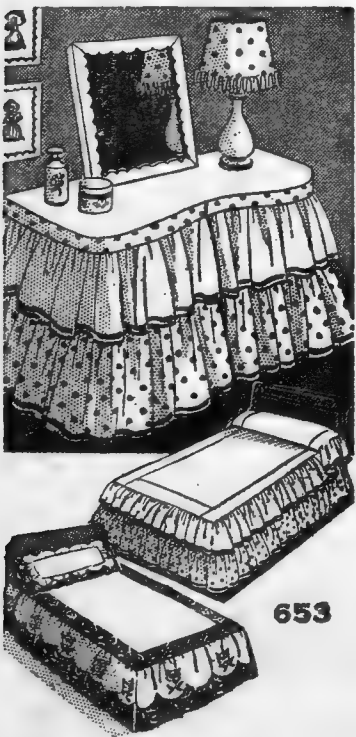
862

For evening wear or to use with your suit, this blouse, knitted entirely in seed stitch, is a must for every smart wardrobe.

Knitting worsted and string are knitted in alternate stripes in seed stitch. Pattern 862 has directions for sizes 12-14 and 16-18.

Print plainly SIZE, NAME, ADDRESS, STYLE NUMBER.

This Offer Good Only Until
DECEMBER 31st, 1945



653

Now's the time to think of freshening up your bedroom. A new dressing-table skirt and matching spread are very effective.

These instructions help you be your own decorator at little cost. Instructions 653 has directions for 6 spreads, skirts and 3 pillows.

Print plainly PATTERN NUMBER, your NAME and ADDRESS.

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YOUR CHOICE OF ANY ONE PATTERN FREE
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Subscription, Together With Either the 50c or
\$1.00 Coupon As Shown — ACT NOW!**



796

Embroidery in varied colors or in white or one color can transform last year's dress and make you feel it's really new. Easy stitchery.

Be in style — embroider your dress! These motifs are in single and outline stitch. Pattern 796 has transfer of neckline, sleeve, pocket motifs.

Print plainly PATTERN NUMBER, your NAME and ADDRESS.

Positively No Orders taken
After December 31st, 1945

9013
SIZES
34-48

Owning a slip that REALLY fits, is easy when you make it to your measurements! Pattern 9013, no placket, no side seams, just simple sewing! Initials add personal touch!

Pattern 9013 comes in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48. Size 36, slip, takes 2 3/4 yds. 39-inch fabric.

Print plainly SIZE, NAME, ADDRESS, STYLE NUMBER.

Aunt Sal Suggests:

The Christmas bells ring out again,

At this glad time of year;

We also send some handy hints,
To add a bit of cheer.

THERE is no gift that money can buy that can surpass a cheery, friendly letter... so don't let those old-time friends off with a card alone, write them letters... and to lend that typically yuletide touch decorate the margins with gay seals and look over your last year's cards to gather the necessary Christmas symbols... bells, stars and all such can be pasted around the margins of your letters too...

Old other-year cards can be used in various ways. Pasted onto cardboard backs the aforementioned stars and such can be hung on the Christmas tree... or they can also appear on place cards at the festive dinner table.

Even if we cannot procure the variety of candy and nut treats of other years, let's not make the children forego their individual favour baskets at the party table. Popcorn balls, fancy-shaped cookies will seem one hundred times more enticing if served in hand-made containers before each plate. Even guests far over the "kiddish age" like to have private favor baskets.

To supply that glad color touch that the holiday dinner table demands place circles of red tissue paper under lace doilies and with red tapers too, enough brightness will be present to jolly things up.

If there are only going to be two or three tiny tots among your guests set them down at a gaily trimmed kindergarten table or a low bench set as a

table. Let them pour their own milk and have their own small dishes and their fun will be multiplied many fold.

And in this glad peacetime Christmas let us not lose sight of the grand old truth that "It is more blessed to give than receive"...

Bye for now... and every good wish... for Christmas!

with the cold she reached over to put more wood on the stove. She quickly turned and noticed that the door stood open, and framed in its nearness stood a man—Barney.

"Why, Barney", she gasped in a frightened whisper, "I thought you were in town!"

"Why, Myra, I thought you were happy and comfortable in the city. What in the world are you grieving for? In a few short months you will be free, and I pictured you happy this Christmas Eve. I know that I have been a rotter, but this night when all the world is happy I would like you to be happy too. When you are free, I hope you will forget the years of misery I have caused you, and that you will be happy in your new life. The house was so lonely and everything around reminded me of happier days, so I decided to spend the week in town, where I could forget the years that were different. I found that memories are hard to shake off—they follow you wherever you go. I could not bear to see others so happy, so I came back to spend the Christmas Eve alone. But Myra, you have not told me what brought you back, or why you were crying."

"Oh, Barney, I too have been thinking these last few weeks and I realize that I have been greatly to blame. If I had been more appreciative, made home life more inviting, perhaps you would have been content to spend more time there. To think of how happy we might have been tonight, had we realized these things earlier. I have often thought how kind the Good Father is in not letting us know the troubles that are before us; but perhaps if we could have realized where our thoughtlessness was leading us, we would have called a halt before it was too late. I too have felt lonely, and I thought that if I could spend this Christmas Eve in the old home I would be content; but along with the memories of happier days comes the echo of hard words, of misunderstandings and of heart aches. Oh, Barney, why could we not have kept the spirit of Christmas all down the years?"

"Oh, Myra, I know that it has all been my fault. If I had showed a little more sympathy and understanding things would have been different. I am not trying to excuse myself, but after all, I never really cared for anyone but you. I realize it now, when it is too late."

"I wonder, Barney, if it is too late. The Bible says, 'What God hath joined together, let no man put asunder.'"

"Oh, Myra, you do not mean that you would forgive the past, that you would give me another chance?"

"We will both have to forgive and forget. Don't let us waste any more time. We've wasted enough already. You get the girls on the phone and tell them to come home on the morning's train. Tell them to bring lots of decorations for the tree, for there will be time to get a tree tonight. We'll have a real celebration tomorrow."

"And the angels sang, 'Peace on Earth, Good Will to Man.'"

MIRROR CARE

Clean mirrors as you do windows with clear warm water or with a liquid window cleaner. Use sparingly. Wipe the mirror dry immediately with a clean, soft, lintless cloth. Be careful to keep the liquids off the mirror frame. They may spot the frame or even get behind the frame and affect the mirror itself.

If there are paint or varnish spatters on the mirror, soften with turpentine or denatured alcohol, then scrape off with a dull knife or spatula. Be careful not to get turpentine or alcohol on the frame if it is painted or varnished.

When a mirror needs resilvering, don't try to do it yourself, but have it done by a professional.

HAIRBRUSHES

Keep hairbrushes clean by combing out loose hairs after each use. Wash frequently in warm soapy water to which a little water softener has been added. Rinse thoroughly in warm water and dry with bristles down. Dry brushes as rapidly as possible, preferably in the sun. Keep away from artificial heat while drying.

Refreshing
at any hour!

"SALADA"
TEA



BIRKS DESIGNERS lead in the creation of ring mountings of modern design.

The engagement ring illustrated is fashioned in lovely 14kt. natural gold with settings of 18kt. white gold. It displays five Birks flawless diamonds.

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CATALOGUE ON
REQUEST

Birks
JEWELLERS

CALGARY,
ALBERTA

The Christmas Reunion

(Continued from page 29)

the bacon to sizzle, it reminded Myra of the days long ago, when she had prepared the meals on the old stove with very little more to work with than she had tonight. The supper prepared she ate ravenously, and then sat down, alone with her thoughts and the blazing fire.

It seemed such a very short time since she and Barney had spent their first Christmas Eve here, and Barney had insisted on bringing in a small Christmas tree. She had chided him for cluttering up the small house, and he had never ventured to bring in another. During the first few years, how they had enjoyed sitting around the little stove in winter evenings and planning for the future. Materially, they had prospered even beyond their expectations; but material comforts, they found, were of such little value, compared to happiness.

Until the last few days Myra had never thought it possible that she might be, in some measure to blame for Barney's shortcomings. But a new light was shedding its rays through her troubled mind. Barney had wanted, more than anything else, a companion, and she had failed him in that. As she thought over the culmination of all their troubles, the strife and the bitterness of the last few years, and the bleakness of the years to come, her self-assurance left her and she was shaken with great, dry sobs.

Myra was so much taken up with her grief that she did not notice the opening of the door until shivering

OGILVIE FLOUR

Gives You

DEPENDABLE BAKING

Always!

It is December night. The stars, almost blue-white, twinkle in the deep, dark blue of celestial infinite meadows. The moon is in its brightest splendor, shedding silver lustre over commonplace farm buildings. Shining out from the farms are squares of golden light, for we don't pull the blinds but let our light shine out into the world. A door is opened and a yellow beam cuts slantwise through the darkness before it turns to swallow up itself. Far off, diminished by the night, the next-door's hound begins his mournful cry, and our Tinker starts out of his warm sleep in the barn and barks his head off, while the team stamps and neighs protestingly. From chimneys rise curling plumes of smoke and from fires banked with slack for a warm house for early risers. I never

stand on my threshold and look up at the dark, beautiful sky bending over the quiet fields and scattered homes, without feeling a sense of serenity and comfort. How clear and still the Alberta night, how bright the ordered stars. The air is as pure and cold as fresh spring water, it braces the lungs—a grand feeling. There is a smell of snow in it, any day may bring a blizzard.

Occasionally the weather is winter-mild right up to Christmas, but December usually means snow in Alberta. I feared that my presentiment of a blizzard might be fulfilled when the morning dawned with a leaden sky and a trickle of snowflakes developing into dense, steady whiteness, which just before supper gradually thinned

out and stopped. A lovely, pale light, luminous and tinged with pink, spread over the sky, and the outside world was almost too beautiful to endure.

And the inside world on December nights—for our comfort and joy there are books, travel books for choice, but not belonging to war. There are those that give us more than terrestrial transportation. They open magic case-ments. Their writers do not just "go round the world to count the cats in Zanzibar." We are richer by their experiences even when these seem trifling, or lacking in danger. I have a book that I dip into again and again, "The Edge of the Jungle", the distinct antithesis of prairie life, in which an old Indian woman in British Guiana loved a certain plant that was "of no use

whatever", loved it and tended it because "in months to come it would be yellow and have a sweet smell". A companion after my own heart.

I often think that reading aloud is a fine family custom that could stand a revival. It is a warm and pleasant way to spend a winter evening, and the family gains a closer feeling. In the pre-radio era we used to have a kind of sharing of a new book, the usual Christmas present. One would read while others knitted or embroidered, or played with the meccano set, or just listened.

Again Christmas is almost here—the first Christmas of peace. Enduring peace? We pray constantly that it may be. And why not? The brains of super-intelligence that create atomic bombs could surely evolve plans for a safe and happy world.

Christmas Seals Fight T.B.

Country Diary



A Valuable Food for Young Children

AUTHORITIES on the diet of young children are definite in acclaiming the value of such foods as Rogers' Golden Syrup to supply energy and warmth. Rogers' Golden Syrup is, in fact, ideal for these purposes, because within a few minutes after eating, it is assimilated and becomes available to replenish muscular energy and bodily warmth . . . For the farm home, the 5-pound and 10-pound tins will be found more economical. Grocers now have ample stocks of Rogers' Golden Syrup.



THE RURAL CHRISTMAS CONCERT

By SARA EMERALD NELSON

ONE needn't seek far to find an answer to the query, "Why teachers turn grey" . . . simply sneak behind the scenes when the Christmas concert is in full swing and you'll understand. For almost anything unexpected can happen at a rural school con-



cert . . . and hundreds of teachers can back me up when I add, "Almost anything does."

The Christmas concert has been an institution in rural communities for generations, and we don't want to see it go but that doesn't say it isn't an oversized headache to the teacher on whose shoulders the whole affair rests. For to the teacher (and her pupils) the concert actually begins several weeks prior to the date of the public production. The date on which the children start "learning their parts" fluctuates. If the date is slated too early in the season the teacher is criticized for "wasting time" that might be put to better use (meaning the teaching of the three R's or their modern equivalent). On the other hand if the date is deferred, again she is criticized for allowing too little time for the budding dramatists to learn their lines creditably. And so it goes!

The days and weeks pass by, each one bringing the Big Event a little closer. The dialogue that bristled with laugh-provoking witticisms at the first reading flattens out with familiarity.

The drills are wooden . . . the songs are either too solemn or too silly. The best reciters choose the month before Christmas to shed their front teeth and lisp their lines with self-conscious inarticulation. The Christmas fairy comes down with mumps! The good-luck sprite succumbs to laryngitis! Other fairies and sprites are pushed in to fill the gap . . . There is the odd day, during this trying period, when the teacher becomes so optimistic that she even "hopes for the best" but this is the very day when ill-fate in the form of an anxious freckle-faced youngster comes to school bearing a note from Mamma! All too often a note from Mamma upsets the concert apple cart. It might suggest that Johnny be given a longer part in the dialogue or that Jimmie be permitted to drop his part altogether or that Mary be permitted to wear her new blue velvet dress (instead of the white cheesecloth one that teacher has spent three evenings making). Of course there are thousands of mothers who do all in their power to help the teacher "put it over" but as a rule the mother who "writes letters" to the harassed teacher isn't the co-operative type . . .

It is along about this time that the teacher looks in her mirror and sees her first grey hair! The night after the dress rehearsal she need not be surprised if her mirror reflects back a whole clump of grey hairs. For the dress rehearsal is the time of testing. She tries to be philosophic about it and tells herself that dress rehearsals are always like that . . . even for seasoned actors. It won't be like that at

the real performance. It can't be!

It can't be? . . . Don't be too sure, remember anything can happen at a school concert. Those teachers who wear themselves into nervous wrecks over the real or imaginary mishaps that occur at their concerts should remind themselves there are two sides to everything . . . even concerts. There is the foot-lights view that the doting friends and relatives see and there is the harrowing back-of-the-scenes view that teacher beholds. At the time it may seem tragic when a girl forgets her lines or a boy trips and falls in an awkward heap or the small sunshine fairy dissolves into tears: but to the sympathetic audience these are only part and parcel of concerts in general, so why fret. In years to come those very nerve-racking incidents will furnish you with more enjoyment than the most perfect spot of drama. The clown at the tail end of the drill who did everything wrong may have been a thorn in the flesh to his teacher but he brought down the house when he blundered through his part. The tiny six-year-old lisper who gives a belated curtsey half way through her recitation brings a smile to every lip. The forgetters . . . the lispers . . . the blunders . . . the shy ones . . . the show-offs . . . the gigglers. They are all represented in the school concert. But they are our children and we forgive their faults and love the chance of seeing them perform. And we are proud as Punch of the teacher who gives us the chance to see them "do their stuff" . . . Funny though that her hair is turning grey so young! She hasn't much to worry about . . . just teach those youngsters every day and a Christmas concert thrown in once a year.

• • •

VEGETABLES IN CANADIAN DIET DEFICIENT

Average per capita consumption per year of leafy, green and yellow vegetables in Canada is only 50.8 pounds, while in the U.S.A. consumption is 109.1 pounds, and in the United Kingdom, 113.7 pounds. Other vegetables are consumed at the rate of only 34 pounds per person per year in Canada, compared with 104.7 in the U.S.A. and 63.1 in the U.K. These figures, from the Combined Food Board of Canada, U.K. and U.S.A., reveal a startling deficiency of generous amounts of vegetables in the Canadian diet, and housewives could well serve more fresh, canned or dehydrated vegetables with their meals.

• • •

Valid Food Coupons For December

INSTEAD of one sugar coupon and two preserves coupons becoming valid during December, four preserves coupons have been declared valid, which allows consumers the same amount of sugar, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board has announced.

The reason for the change, the Prices Board explained, is to allow greater choice if more preserves are desired at Christmas, and because it is convenient to finish the "P" coupons at the end of the calendar year. Coupons numbered "P-22" and "P-23" are available for the month's preserves ration, and "P-24" and "P-25" may be used to purchase the monthly sugar ration or preserves. All four coupons become valid Thursday, December 20.

Butter and meat coupons are valid as follows: Thursday, Dec. 6—Butter 132 and M14; Thursday, Dec. 13—Butter 133 and M15; Thursday, Dec. 20—Butter 134 and M16; and Thursday, Dec. 27—Butter 135 and M17.

3 Good Reasons Why



Most Young Mothers Use this Way to Relieve Miseries of Children's

COLDS

Thanks to its effective penetrating-stimulating action (as illustrated), time-tested Vicks VapoRub promptly helps relieve coughing spasms, muscular soreness or tightness, congestion and irritation in the bronchial tubes!

The very moment you rub soothing, vaporizing VapoRub on throat, chest and back at bedtime, it starts to work—and keeps on working for hours as it invites restful sleep. Often by morning most of the misery of the cold is gone!

Try it. And you'll understand why the time-proved home remedy for relieving miseries of children's colds is dependable....

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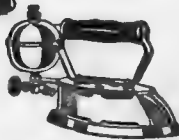
CHRISTMAS SEALS FIGHT T.B.



Keep Their Young Eyes Young!



Always Use Genuine Coleman Mantles and Parts



● Naturally "getting lessons" seems easier—reading more fun—as a Coleman Lamp fills the room with light so like broad daylight you can match colors by it. The eyes of all the family are the better for its soft, even brightness.

Safety-sealed fuel can't spill; flame can't crawl up. Low cost! Gasoline and kerosene models burn 96% air, 4% fuel.

There's winning smartness in the styling and color of these new Coleman lamps now in production. On display at your dealer's... or will be very soon—along with new Coleman Lanterns and Irons. See them or write for descriptive literature.

Coleman

LAMP AND STOVE CO. LTD., TORONTO, CANADA

SELECTED RECIPES

CHRISTMAS is in the air, and, as ever, we shall make the most of it. Yuletide foods and tables call for homey, tradition-spiced, lovingly prepared fare. Here are a few Christmasy recipes for you to try.

CHRISTMAS CAKE NO. 1

- 1 lb. butter (melted)
 - 1½ lbs. brown sugar
 - 1 dozen eggs
 - 2 lbs. raisins (seeded)
 - 2 lbs. raisins (seedless)
 - 2 lbs. currants
 - or take out 1 cup currants and add ½ lb. cherries and ¾ lb. almonds
 - ½ lb. mixed peel
 - ½ oz. nutmeg
 - ½ oz. cinnamon
 - 2½ cups flour
 - essence of lemon or any flavoring preferred
- Bake slowly.

CHRISTMAS FRUIT CAKE NO. 2

- 2/3 cup shortening
- 2/3 cup sugar
- 1 cup strained cranberry sauce
- 2½ cups flour
- 1 teaspoon baking soda
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon nutmeg
- 1 teaspoon cloves
- 1 teaspoon allspice
- 1¼ teaspoon cinnamon
- 3 teaspoons baking powder
- 2/3 cups milk
- 1½ cups seedless raisins
- 1½ cups currants
- 1½ cups chopped pitted dates
- 2/3 cup sliced peel

METHOD: Sift flour, soda, salt, nutmeg, cloves, allspice, cinnamon and baking powder. Cream together sugar and shortening, add cranberry sauce, add with milk to flour, etc. Add raisins, currants, dates and peel. Pour into 10-inch, greased container. Bake in slow oven 2½ hours. Let stand until cold.

SWEET POTATO MOCK ALMOND PASTE

One-third cup sweet potatoes (bake and press through a sieve. Or use ordinary baked potato.) Have as dry as possible. 1-1/3 cups icing sugar, ½ tsp. almond extract. Beat well—if it seems too moist add a little cornstarch. Shape it to fit the top of the cake—it will stick to the cake better, if you brush the top of the cake first with an unbeaten egg white.

FOAMY EGG SAUCE

- 3 tablespoons butter
- 1 cup powdered sugar (honey or syrup)
- 2 egg yolks
- 2 egg whites, beaten
- 1 teaspoon vanilla

Cream the butter very well and gradually sift in the sugar as you would for hard sauce, beating very well. Add unbeaten yolks and beat very well. Just before serving fold in the beaten whites and flavoring. The perfect sauce for plum pudding.

MINCEMEAT (4 CUPS)

- 3 cups apples chopped
- 2 cups raisins, chopped
- 3 tbsps. lemon or other fruit juice
- ¼ cup water
- ¼ cup mixed peel, chopped
- ½ cup sugar or honey
- ½ tsp. ground cloves
- ½ tsp. nutmeg
- 1 tsp. cinnamon
- ½ cup chopped suet or ¼ cup mild fat, melted

Combine ingredients and heat to-

gether slowly. Simmer about 10 minutes, bottle and store in a cool place.

PINK POPCORN BALLS (FOR THE CHILDREN)

- 1 cup honey or (½ cup syrup and ½ cup sugar)
 - 1½ quarts popped popcorn
- Boil honey to 270° F. or medium to hard ball stage. Add pink coloring, a little at a time until lightly tinted. Add popcorn and mix well. When cool enough to handle, grease hands with butter and mould into balls or put into squares. Leave to cool.

CHRISTMAS MERINGUES

- 3 egg whites
 - 1 tbsps. cornstarch
 - 1 cup sugar less 1 tbsps.
- Mix sugar and cornstarch together. Beat egg whites till stiff, add sugar mixture and blend. Place in double boiler and cook for 7 minutes, stirring constantly. Remove from fire and add 1 cup coarsely chopped nuts and 1 cup chopped green and red cherries. Drop by very small teaspoons on a well oiled cookie sheet and bake at 275 degrees F. until lightly browned. (20-25 minutes.)



FOODS FOR CHRISTMAS

INTEREST and attention are naturally focused on Christmas Day on the dinner, but breakfast and lunch or supper are also served and require some planning and preparation. The Consumer Section, Marketing Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture suggests Canadian foods to serve for Christmas breakfast, lunch and dinner, and menus for use on the special occasion.

For Breakfast

Choose from:

Tomato juice, grape juice, apple juice (all well chilled), or baked or glazed apples or apple sauce (not too sweet).

One of the wheat or oat cereals, home cooked or commercially prepared.

Ham, bacon, sausages or kidney, broiled, served alone or combined with eggs, any style—poached, scrambled, omelets, etc.

Toast or muffins, made from white or whole wheat flour.

Honey or jam, conserve or jelly (the family favorite).

For Lunch or Supper

Choose from:

Fresh vegetables, such as cabbage, squash, potatoes, or canned vegetables made into cream soups or chowder or served with a tasty sauce as the main dish or used as salads.

Cold meats served with appetizing

HOT CRANBERRY PUNCH FOR XMAS EVE

- 1 lb. cranberries
- 1 qt. water
- 6 to 8 cloves
- 1 to 1½ cups sugar
- ½ cup orange juice
- 2 tbsps. lemon juice

Pick over and wash cranberries. Cook with cloves in water until berries are soft. Press through sieve. Add sugar, orange and lemon juice and heat to boiling.

Dilute with 1 to 2 cups hot water and serve hot. Makes 1½ quarts.

For cold and sparkly cranberry punch dilute with 1 to 2 cups sparkling water and pour punch over ice cubes before serving.

Garnish with orange and lemon slices.

POINSETTA COOKIES

- ¾ cup mild flavored fat
- ½ cup sugar
- 2 egg yolks or 1 egg
- 2 cups pastry flour
- 1 tsp. baking powder
- pinch of salt

Cream fat and sugar well. Add

vegetables or fruit salad, or made into substantial sandwiches.

Bread and butter, toast, muffins or rolls.

Cheese—Canadian Cheddar, cottage or cream served with crackers or used in salads or combined with a cereal product such as macaroni or with vegetables.

Milk—served as a beverage, plain or flavored, hot or cold or used in soups, sauces or desserts.

Fruits—apples for dessert, either raw or cooked in one of many ways, or canned fruit with cookies—not too rich.

For Dinner

Choose from:

Well seasoned soups, with a meat stock base, served plain as consommé or bouillon or with addition of chopped vegetables or tomato juice.

Fruit juice—grape, cranberry or apple (cranberry and apple juice—equal quantities mixed is both attractive and delicious) or tomato cocktail.

Poultry—turkey or chicken, roasted, or goose or duck,

or

Meat—pork, fresh or smoked with a garnish of apple, or other meat. Vegetables—potatoes, fluffy mashed (so good with rich brown gravy), or baked, roasted, or made with a puff if preferred. At least one other fresh vegetable such as glazed squash, buttered turnips, creamed onions or celery, sautéed beets.

A canned or frozen vegetable, alone or in such combinations as peas and beets (colorful for Christmas).

Vegetables in salads, plain or jellyed beet and celery for example, or finely shredded cabbage mixed with salad dressing to which chili sauce is added for flavor and color. Fruits—as a cocktail in place of fruit juice—a mixture of canned fruits and fresh apple.

For salads, use such fruits as canned peach or pear halves with salad dressing or mixture of cheese. Cream—for ice cream, or moulded cream desserts.

Bread, rolls.

beaten egg. Blend in flour mixed with baking powder and salt. Roll to about ¼ inch thickness on floured board and cut with 2-inch cookie cutter. Make four cuts almost into centre of cookie at equal distance. Fold the four points to the centre as a pinwheel. Place a piece of candied cherry in centre. Bake in moderately slow oven, 325° F., until cookies are delicately browned, about 15 minutes.

ROAST TURKEY

The following method for roasting turkey and recipes for serving this delicious meat in various ways are given for use during the Christmas season when turkey holds the stage as far as foods are concerned.

Wash turkey after it has been drawn, rinse and dry well. Rub inside of bird with salt before adding dressing. Allow about ¾ cup dressing for each pound of turkey. Pack dressing loosely into body and neck of turkey. Sew up openings. Truss bird by turning tops of wings under back and pressing legs close back against the body. Hold in place by inserting skewer under the wings and another under the legs. Then tie turkey in shape with cord, fastening it to skewers. Place turkey breast side down on rack or crossed skewers in roasting pan. Bake in a moderately slow oven, 300 degrees F. allowing 20 minutes per pound dressed weight; for turkeys under 10 pounds allow 25 minutes per pound. Baste occasionally during roasting. Turn turkey on back for last hour of roasting to uniformly brown the bird.

SAVOURY DRESSING

- 8 cups soft bread crumbs
- 2 teaspoons salt
- ½ teaspoon pepper
- 2 teaspoons savoury
- 1/3 cup melted butter or bacon fat
- 1 cup chopped apple, celery, chopped pork sausage or chopped bacon
- 2 tablespoons finely chopped onion or parsley may be added

Mix all ingredients together. This recipe makes dressing for 10- to 12-pound turkey. For a moister dressing pour 1 cup boiling water over bread crumbs and add beaten egg with the melted fat.

TURKEY SALAD MOULD

- 1½ tablespoons gelatine
- ¼ cup cold water
- ¾ cup salad dressing
- 1 cup celery, cut fine
- 2 cups cooked turkey, diced
- ¼ cup chopped, unpeeled apple, chopped pimento or green pepper

Soak gelatine in cold water. Dissolve over hot water and add to salad dressing. Fold in turkey, celery and apple. Season to taste. Mould and chill. Unmould on crisp lettuce. Serves 6.

NOTE:—1 cup whipped cream may be folded into salad with celery, turkey and apple.

GIBLET GRAVY

Simmer the giblets (liver, gizzard and heart) and the neck in a quart of water for about an hour, or until tender. Drain and chop the meat finely. Leave about 1 cup fat in pan after removing roasted chicken or turkey. Stir in 2/3 cup flour. Gradually add cool broth and enough cold water to make a smooth thin gravy. Cook for 5 minutes, stirring constantly. Add chopped giblets. Season to taste with salt and pepper.

HOMEMAKING *By Betty Brown* and HOMEKEEPING

DEAR COUSIN JANEY, — What are you going to have in the line of meat for Christmas, I wonder? Will it be goose, turkey, chicken, roast pork, leg of lamb, or what have you? Well, of course any of these is delicious, but I have just been pondering over the many sauces that we like to serve with the various meats, whatever they may be, and thought it might be helpful to look into some of these which custom seems to have sanctioned and our own taste approved.

Four of our principal sauces are tomato, white, brown and bechamel, the latter being a name given to a cream sauce, named after its inventor. Nearly all other sauces are based on these, and may be varied according to the originality of the cook. Shall we consider these four first, and then follow with some others?

For tomato sauce: four level tablespoons each of butter and flour, one teaspoon of sugar (if desired), one cup each of tomatoes and stock, a few dashes of salt. Rub the tomatoes through a sieve and add the stock, sugar and salt. Blend butter and flour, add the heated liquid, and cook until it thickens.

White sauce: melt one tablespoon of butter but do not brown. Add one tablespoon of flour. Blend and add one cup of milk. Stir until it thickens, and add a pinch of salt.

Brown sauce: make the same as white sauce only brown the butter and substitute stock for milk. Add a teaspoon of onion juice if desired.

Bechamel sauce: Cook together until tender 2 tablespoons of butter; one small carrot and one onion, minced; a little chopped parsley and 2 or 3 mushrooms, if available. Add 3 tablespoons of flour and three cups of cream, or stock and cream. Cook until thick, then simmer for 15 minutes in double boiler, adding salt. This sauce is especially nice for chickens.

Egg sauce: Make a white sauce, add two hard-boiled eggs, the yolks being pressed through a sieve, and the whites being chopped very fine. Add a few drops of lemon juice. Serve with boiled poultry.

Currant jelly sauce: to one cup of brown sauce, from which the onion has been omitted, add half a cup of currant jelly; or, add the jelly to the gravy made to serve with roast lamb.

Horseradish sauce: beat together until smooth one tablespoon each of lemon juice, mustard and melted butter; add two tablespoons of cream, three tablespoons of grated horseradish and a teaspoon of sugar. Serve with any cold meat or fowl.

Mint sauce: chop one cup of fresh mint leaves, cover with vinegar and add three tablespoons of sugar. Let stand for several hours. Serve with roast lamb.

Curry sauce: To the recipe for white sauce add one teaspoon each of onion juice and curry powder.

Cranberry sauce: Wash 4 cups of cranberries in cold water, put them into a porcelain-lined vessel with one pint of water, and boil for ten minutes, or until the berries pop; then press them through a colander, return them to the saucepan, add two cups of sugar and stir over the fire until the sugar is thoroughly melted; turn out to cool. Serve with turkey, game or venison.

Tartar sauce: place half a cup of white sauce in the top part of a double

boiler and add to it one small onion, chopped; heat, and add half a cup of mayonnaise, one teaspoon of lemon juice, three chopped olives and two chopped pickles. If you like the flavor, add a half teaspoon of coriander seed. Serve with fish or cold meat.

Lemon butter: cream half a cup of butter and gradually work into it one or more tablespoons of lemon juice. Serve with fish.

Now I'll close with our best Christmas wishes to you both. — BETTY.

• • •

Cereal in the Diet

CEREAL foods are the backbone of diets in every land. Whatever else we eat, we all need our daily bread. Miss B. Joyce Lewis, Nutritionist with the Home Economics Service, suggests that this is a good time to check up on the amount of flour and cereals needed for the winter. According to Canada's food rules, one serving of whole grain cereal and 4 to 6 slices of whole grain or Canada Approved Bread is required each day. More than this may be eaten, of course, after making sure of other daily essentials.

The high or low cost of diet depends on what is added to these essentials. With the use of an abundance of whole grain cereals, the cost can be kept down and good nutrition assured at the same time. Essential vitamins and minerals are found in the germ and in the outer layers of grains. When cereals are refined, these are removed. Whole grain cereals (and Canada Approved Flour, in the milling of which some of the important parts have been left) are storehouses of many good essentials.

The winter supply of flour and cereals may be planned from the following guide, using the larger amounts for a low-cost dietary.

WEEKLY NEEDS OF THE FAMILY FOR FLOUR AND CEREALS:

Children under 12 years—8 ounces for baby up to 2 pounds for the pre-school child. 2 to 3½ lbs. for school children under 12 years.

Girls—Age 13 to 15, 4 lbs. Age 16 to 20, 3 to 3½ lbs.

Boys—Age 13 to 15, 4½ to 5 lbs. Age 16 to 20, 6 to 7 lbs.

Women—Doing ordinary housework, 3 to 3½ lbs.

Women—Doing heavy farm housework for a large family, 4 to 4½ lbs.

Men—Doing such work as carpentering or ordinary farm labor, 4½ to 4¾ lbs.

Men—Doing very heavy work such as lumbering, ditch digging or heavy farm work, 8½ to 9 lbs.

• • •

It Costs Nothing

WE hear very much of the high cost of living, but we overlook the fact that many of the best things of life can be had for nothing.

It costs nothing to stand up and walk and breathe properly.

Fresh air in the home is free.

No expense taking a few simple exercises each morning.

It costs nothing to chew the food thoroughly.

It costs nothing to select the food best suited to the body.

It costs nothing to clean the teeth twice a day.

It costs no more to read good books than trashy literature.

These things cost nothing, yet they will bring contentment, and reduce the doctor's bill to nothing a year for you.

Spicy-rich...sugar-scant

only 2 tablespoons of sugar in

Magic's saucy succulent

CHRISTMAS PUDDING



Delicious, delicate-textured...

THERE IS A SANTA CLAUS! Yes, with only two tablespoons of precious sugar—you can make the richest, spiciest, sauciest Christmas Pudding your sweet-toothed family ever tasted!

But be sure to use Magic Baking Powder for the most delicious baking results. 3 generations of Canadian homemakers have relied on Magic for finer, lighter texture—more delectable flavor.

made with
MAGIC



CHRISTMAS PUDDING

2½ cups sifted flour
¼ tsp. Magic Baking Soda
3 tps. Magic Baking Powder
½ tsp. Salt
½ tsp. nutmeg
½ tsp. cinnamon

¾ cup finely chopped suet or shortening
1 cup molasses
1¾ cup seedless raisins, floured
1 cup milk
¾ cup citron or mixed peel

Sift flour together with soda, baking powder and spices. Mix together suet, molasses and milk. Combine with dry ingredients. Add fruit. Mix together well and pour into 2-qt. grease-covered pudding mold. Steam on top of range 3 hours. Serve with

Fluffy Custard Sauce: Scald 1 cup milk;

Separate 2 eggs, beat yolks with fork, add 2 tbs. sugar and few grains salt. Gradually add scalded milk. Place in double boiler over hot water. Cook, stirring constantly until mixture thickens about 8 min.; cool. Beat egg whites until stiff; fold into cooled custard with 1 tsp. vanilla.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES: To bona-fide farmers residing in Canada, west of the Great Lakes and when remittance is made direct to our office—25c for 2 years or 50c for 5 years; to others, \$1.00 per annum. **DISPLAY ADVERTISING RATES:** Sixty cents per Agate line.

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Cost \$2.00 for 6 months; or \$3.00 per year. The breeders listed below will be glad to send particulars on request. Write them of your requirements.

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Casa Loma Stock Farm, Accredited since 1924. Cathro & Anderson, R.R. 4, Calgary, Alta., Est. 1905.
Highland Stock Farm, Accredited Herd, Chas. C. Matthews, Calgary, Alta.

Red Polls

T. H. Howes, Willow Farm, Accredited Herd, Millet, Alberta.

Shetland Ponies

Barton's Pony Ranch, Nokomis, Sask.

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BABY CHICKS



80,000 PRINGLE R.O.P. Sired CHICKS Weekly in 1946

In addition to thousands of Approved chicks from our three modern Hatcheries. The excellent selection of breeding stock assures you of high-quality chicks just when you want them, if you place your order well in advance with small deposit. We are always anxious to serve you well.

1946 ALBERTA CHICK PRICES per 100 to May 17th.

	R.O.P. Sired	Approved
W. Leghorns	\$16.00	
Leghorn Pullets	\$31.00	
N. Hampshires, Rocks, Reds	\$18.00	\$16.00
N. Hampshires, Reds and Red Pullets	\$29.00	\$27.00
Leghorn Cockerels	\$3.00	
Heavy Cockerels	\$9.00	\$9.00

1946, 15th Anniversary Year, Catalogue and Flock Record Book mailed on receipt of order or on request.

PRINGLE ELECTRIC HATCHERIES

Calgary, Edmonton, Chilliwack, B.C.

STEWART CHICKS



J.R. Stewart Mgr.

FOR 1946 WILL BE ALL SPECIAL QUALITY R.O.P. Sired

All Stewart's White Leghorn, Barred Rock, Rhode Island Red, New Hampshire and White Wyandotte breeding flocks will be headed by Pedigreed R.O.P. males from trap-nested hens with records of from 200 to 300 eggs per year. 40,000 chicks weekly from Feb. to July. R.O.P. sired chicks are recognized by the Dominion Department of Agriculture as the highest quality possible to produce in commercial quantities—chicks that **LIVE—GROW—LAY—PAY.**

BROODERS

BUCKEYE, Oil, 500-chick size	\$22.65
MONARCH, Coal, 500-chick size	\$14.25
MONARCH, Coal, 1,000-chick size	\$16.75

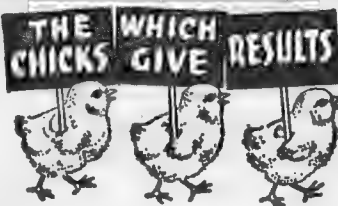
Book your chick and brooder orders now for 1946 with small deposit. Write for free catalogue and prices.

Listen to **MELODY MUSTANGS** every Thursday night, 9:00, and our **OLD-TIME PROGRAMME** every Friday night, 9:30, over CFCN Calgary, 1010 kc.

STEWART ELECTRIC HATCHERIES

702B - 12th Ave. W., CALGARY, ALTA.

BABY CHICKS



EARLIER HATCHED CHICKS ARE NEEDED NEXT SEASON!

It will pay you to order before 1st January, 1946.

Write for further particulars.

Rump & Sendall LTD.

Box R, LANGLEY PRAIRIE, B.C.
Branch Hatchery: Box R, VERNON, B.C.

HOW TO MAKE BIGGER POULTRY PROFITS the Tweddle way! A good start is vitally important in any business, but particularly in poultry raising. Tweddle Government Approved chicks are real starters. The blood-tested, high productive Tweddle breeding stock produces the finest chicks whether they are pure breeds, hybrids, sexed or straight run. And the Tweddle system of preshipment inspection assures you of a 100% live delivery. Remember a large European market awaits your produce. Cash in the Tweddle way. Send immediately for our 1946 price list and order your chicks now to be sure of the breed you want and the date you desire them on. Ask for our interesting catalogue—it costs you nothing and tells you a lot. Also free range pullets for immediate delivery. Tweddle Chick Hatcheries Limited, Fergus, Ontario.



REGINA Electric CHICKS

NOW IS THE TIME TO ORDER

Hundreds of our 1944 customers report complete satisfaction and are ordering for next season NOW. Make sure of success with your flock, too, by reserving Regina Electric Chicks, TODAY. A deposit will assure delivery date.

F.O.B. CALGARY—EDMONTON

R.O.P. Sired	Approved
100 50 25	100 50 25
16.00 8.50 4.25	W. Leg. 14.00 7.50 3.75
31.00 16.00 8.00	W.L. Pull. 29.00 15.00 7.50
4.00 2.50 1.50	W.L. Ckls. 3.00 2.00 1.00
Regina R.R. Approved	
18.00 9.50 4.75	N. Hamp. 16.00 8.50 4.25
29.00 15.00 7.50	N.H. Pull. 27.00 14.00 7.00
18.00 9.50 4.75	B. Rocks 16.00 8.50 4.25
29.00 15.00 7.50	B.R. Pull. 27.00 14.00 7.00
12.00 6.50 3.25	Hvy. Ckls. 11.00 6.00 3.25

F.O.B. ABBOTSFORD, B.C.

R.O.P. Sired	Approved
16.00 8.50 4.25	W. Leg. 14.00 7.50 3.75
32.00 16.50 8.25	W.L. Pull. 29.00 15.00 7.50
4.00 2.50 1.50	W.L. Ckls. 3.00 2.00 1.00

Hambley Spec.

Mating Approved	
17.00 9.00 4.50	N. Hamp. 15.00 8.00 4.00
31.00 16.00 8.00	N.H. Pull. 28.00 14.50 7.25
11.00 6.00 3.25	N.H. Ckls. 9.00 5.00 3.00

Guaranteed 100% live arrival. Pullets 96% accuracy.

REGINA ELECTRIC HATCHERIES
REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN

Christmas Seals Fight T.B.

ATTENTION BOYS AND GIRLS

FREE

Premiums you always wanted but never knew where to get: Bracelets, ear-rings, bill folds, brooches, mech. pencils, and many other valuable items yours for selling a few bottles of our perfumes. Write for a small order and ask for our free circular.

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39 Notre Dame East, Montreal 1

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WRITE for Special Bargain List on Belting. The Premier Belting Co., 800 Main Street, Winnipeg.

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"THE FARMERS' PLAN OF CAMPAIGN" by Digby Hussey de Burgh. This book, printed in broadsheet form, contains about seventeen thousand words. It is in three parts. The first deals with the political position of farmers during the past one hundred years in all parts of the English-speaking world. The second part is a complete plan for housing farmers, farming the land, preventing its destruction, and increasing its fertility. The third part is a general survey of food supplies and of the color or race question. Price 25 cents per copy, post free; five copies for dollar. Larger numbers ordered by farmers' societies can be had at arranged prices from the author, 17 Tunstall Building, 709 Dunsmuir St., Vancouver.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

AN OPPORTUNITY

One of the Nation's largest companies, catering principally to farmers' needs, is ready to place a valuable contract which should mean complete independence for a man fortunate enough to have the following qualifications... character record that will withstand investigation and proven ability to efficiently manage both himself and his own business. Financial status or age are not extremely important, but a car is necessary. Write the advertiser, Box 22, Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary.

OPPORTUNITIES for those who want to turn their spare time into money. Full information 25c. H. E. Langstaff, Dunster, B.C.

WANTED—Men and women to take orders for chicks. You can make money in your spare time selling your friends and neighbors chicks for one of Canada's oldest established Government Approved Hatcheries. Send for full details. Box No. 27, Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary.

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DRS. Cassidy & Cassidy, Chiropractors, 27 Canada Life Bldg., Calgary.

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Learn Music at Home

Piano, Violin, Guitar, simple as abc. Particulars free. Paramount Conservatory of Music, 246 E 18th, Vancouver.

HOLLINGSHEAD Business College—The School of Distinction, 527 - 7th Avenue W., Calgary, M 4430. Long established. A reliable Business College for Earnest Students.

LEARN GREGG SHORTHAND at home. Stevens' School of Shorthand, 1105 - 6th Ave. West, Calgary, Alta. (Alberta residents only.)

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WANTED

MEN FOR POST-WAR EMPLOYMENT

It has been estimated that 100,000 men are needed. This is your opportunity to train this winter for a High Pay Position, either as a Mechanic or Welder. If you are a farmer, a mechanical training will pay you big returns on your investment. If you are over sixteen, write now for our Free Booklet on **MECHANICS** or **WELDING** sent postpaid.

MUSKER, Engineering Institute,
1515 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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SAVE MONEY—Build your own simple, economical Electric Fence Charger. Send 25 cents for instructions. Steven Kozak, 51 Adelaide Street (N.), London, Ont.

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BE A HAIRDRESSER—Many women wanted—Learn Hairdressing. Greatest Opportunity—Better paying positions—Pleasant work—Catalogue Free. Write Marvel Hairdressing Schools, 326A - 8th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta.

CLASS for Automobiles, All Models Prompt Shipment

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M 1778 228 - 7th Ave. East, Calgary

Christmas Seals Save Lives

FARMS & RANCHES FOR SALE

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY—Unimproved farm lands and grazing lands in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan at reasonable prices. For particulars, apply to Land Branch, 957, Dept. Natural Resources, Calgary, Alberta.

RANCH GROSSING \$12,000.00. Price \$24,000.00 cash. Box 723, Saskatoon, Sask.



Xmas

May Good Fortune and Personal Progress follow you throughout the Coming Year as Canada goes forward Rich in Achievement and Happy People.

To All Our Friends We Extend Our Heartiest Good Wishes for the Coming Season.

FRANK FREEZE, COPE AGENCIES Ltd.
229 - 8th Avenue West, CALGARY, ALTA.
C. H. MAGEE, Farms Division.

HBC FARM LANDS FOR SALE
IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA
Sole of Terms: Cash Terms May and Growing Season May and Timber Farming

Under All lies the Land
ITS WISE USE ESTABLISHES THE WELL BEING OF THE PEOPLE

Mail coupon for information and state land in which you are interested.

MANAGER, LAND DEPARTMENT HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY WINNIPEG FRR-12-45

Sec. Tp. Rge. West Mer. East

Name.....

Address.....

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 27th MAY 1870

FARMS FOR SALE

North half of section 15-27-20-W. 4th M. 280 acres under cultivation, 120 acres in summerfallow, house, barn and six granaries, close to Beynon. Price \$6,000.00 with \$2,000.00 cash, balance ten-year term.

North half of section 23-29-24-W. 4th M. North-east quarter of 14, South-east quarter of 23-29-24-W. 4th M. North half of 13, and South half of 24-29-24-W. 4th M. 1,243½ acres, close to Grainger. Two complete sets of buildings comprising two dwellings, two barns, shops, granaries, garage, implement shop, fenced and cross fenced, 835 acres under cultivation, 413 acres rolling grazing land. Price \$15.00 an acre. Reasonable cash payment, balance ten-year term.

Apply **THE TRUSTS AND GUARANTEE COMPANY LIMITED,**
227 - 8th Avenue West, Calgary, Alta.

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MINK! MINK! MINK!—We are paying up to \$40 for November caught skins. Also badly needed immediately are beaver, muskrat, marten, coyotes, lynx, weasel. Write for price list and shipping tags to J. H. Munro Ltd., 1363 Kingsway, Vancouver, B.C. (established 1913).

GREENLAND SILVERLY BLUES—New type profitable fox, tame, prolific. Mink. Also bred females March delivery. Pamphlet free. New fox, mink leavings stocked. Dands, Swift Current, Sask.

TRAPPERS, FARMERS AND RANCHERS get the most out of your Raw Furs, Hides and Horse Hair when you ship to us. We PAY ALL SHIPPING CHARGES. Our RETURNS are quicker, our PRICES are best, try our FUR HOUSE, the BEST in the west. LONDON HIDE & FUR CO., SASKATOON, SASK.

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SELLING NUMBER OF GRADE Toggenburg milch goats and billies. Write for prices and descriptions. P. J. Kokatt, Box 1, Tompkins, Sask.

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SHIP your green and dry cattle hides, green horsehides, sheepskins, horsehair, raw furs to J. E. Love & Son, Calgary, for best market values.

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CANADIAN HOBBY WOODS, lathe and carving blocks, fancy inlay veneers. Leather-working and claymodelling materials. Hobby and gift novelties for outdoorsmen, home-craftsmen, and boys. Free catalogue on request. Kerry Wood, Red Deer, Alberta.

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"HOW TO BREAK AND TRAIN HORSES"—A book every farmer and horseman should have. It is free: no obligation. Simply address Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 6412, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

JEWELLERY AND WATCH REPAIRS, OLD GOLD

EXPERT WATCH AND JEWELLERY REPAIRING, DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD AND SILVER PURCHASED. Send or bring to **HENRY BIRKS & SONS** (Western) Limited, Calgary

LIVESTOCK

WANTED—FARMERS TO RAISE PIGS ON SHARES. F. E. Griffith, 37 Congress Apts., Calgary, Alta.

CHEVIOTS FOR SALE, the hardy, early-maturing market toppers that are rapidly becoming one of Canada's most popular farm sheep, prolific and good fleeces. Ram lambs, \$35.00; ewe lambs, \$20, registration certificates included. Also young Dual-Purpose Shorthorn bulls and heifers, best of breeding; also the West's largest breeder of registered Percheron horses. Write your wants to the Justamere Stock Farm, Lloydminster.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

ABERDEEN-ANGUS Cattle—Chas. Ellett, Sandy Lake Stock Farm, R.R. 2, South Edmonton, Alta.

SHEEP

TOP quality registered Suffolk and Hampshire rams, also a few bred and open ewes. P. J. Rock & Son, Drumheller, Alta.

TAMWORTHS

FOR SALE — PUREBRED TAMWORTH boars, open and bred gilts, different ages, sired by our splendid show boar. These animals of same breeding and quality as our high-priced Tamworth boars and gilts sold at Calgary fall show and sale and are a disease-free herd. Health Certificate No. 14. Write Carl E. Elliott, Box 10, Millet, Alberta.

LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

VIX (STIKS-EM)—Settle shy breeding cows or mares with one service or your money back. Use just before service. 85c for cow or mare; \$2.35 for 4, postpaid. Will keep indefinitely. Order today. Kyle Ayrshire Farm, 506, Carman, Man.

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PUMPS, MOTORS, ENGINES

Diesel, Nat. Gas

MACHINERY, SUPPLIES

New and Used

WILKINSON & McCLEAN Limited
615 Eighth Avenue West, Calgary
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ECZEMA, PSORIASIS or any skin trouble can get speedy relief by using Gypsy Ointment. Large jar, \$1.00 and 10 cents postage. James Kershaw, 140 - 6th Ave. West, Calgary.

ARE YOU SUFFERING?

With Arthritis, Rheumatism, Stomach Ailments, Kidneys, Nerves, Piles, Colitis, Eczema, Female Ailments, Weakness, Run-down, etc., we will gladly refer you to responsible men and women who have proven the merit of Lang's Mineral Remedy to their own satisfaction. Write us for free information, we don't ask you to buy anything. Lang's Mineral Remedies, 946 Robson St., Vancouver, B.C.

MISCELLANEOUS

ROOT BEER—4 ounces of our concentrates will make 4 gallons of delicious Root Beer. Only 50 cents postpaid. G. Grattan, Station L, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

CUSTOM SPINNING—Your greasy or washed wool spun into yarn. Durability and warmth equal to homespun yarns. Spinning 35c lb., washing 3c lb. If no wool supplied, \$1.75 lb. Del'd. Custom Wool Carding—Greasy or washed wool carded into batts, 72 x 90", carding 25c lb., washing 3c lb. Quilts and Comforters—Beautifully made from your wool and cloth. Making charge, \$1.85. Virgin wool batts, \$1.25 Del'd. Quick service. **SIFTON WOOL PRODUCTS**, Box 102, Sifton, Man.

BUGGY—High class, light runabout, farmers' standard stylish country style, size. Fully guaranteed, perfect complete condition, with hard rubber tires, wooden wheels, end springs, piano square box body. Full, roomy seat, leather spring coil upholstered cushion. Matched, removable, adjustable top. Fancy leather trimmings on shafts. Paint like new. Real good paint job. Good color, fancy striping. Price \$100. Or same buggy, open seat, complete, less top, price \$90. Above crated, packed l.o.b. Toronto to Railway stations, with agents, on receipt money order. F. Bulmer, 318 Dundas St. West, Toronto, Ont.

SPIN-WELL WOOL CARDING MACHINES—Real money-makers—card 3 lbs. per hour. Ask your dealer if he cannot supply, write us. Wire combs for carding machines \$3.75 set Del'd. Any size made to order. Spin-Well Spinning Wheels, thousands in use. Ask for catalogue. **SIFTON WOOL PRODUCTS**, Box 102, Sifton, Man.

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LONELY? GET ACQUAINTED, MARRY. Hundreds of members. Many with means. Widows with farms or city girls. Teachers, nurses, farmers' daughters, cooks and housekeepers. Sealed particulars free. Canadian Correspondence Club, Box 128, Calgary, Alta.

ULCERS, LEG SORES, ECZEMA, PILES, other skin ailments successfully treated by my improved ointment healing while you work. Quick relief saving time, money. Testimonials from patients coast to coast. No. 1 trial will convince you. Nurse R. Tucker, Birks Bldg., Winnipeg.

BE THE LIFE OF THE PARTY—Get our Fun-Budget. Good for a million laughs. Only 20 cents postpaid. L. Neigel, Vibank, Sask.

BOOK OF ONE THOUSAND DREAMS and their meaning. How soon you will marry, and who your future husband or wife will be. 120 pages in well bound covers. Most complete published. 35 cents postpaid. G. Grattan, Station L, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

KWIK-KLIP—Save Barber Costs. Men trim your own hair. Ladies remove hairs from arms and legs. Trim hair with a professional taper. No steps. Fine for trimming children's hair. Use like ordinary comb. A safe, money-saving invention. Kwik-Klip, complete with full directions, only 59 cents postpaid. G. Grattan, Station L, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

"GIANT NOVELTY FUN PAK"—30 Novelties and Tricks! All different, including: "Morning Paper Clippings", "Amusing Letters", "Comic Post Cards", "Phoney Money", "Night-out Novelty", "Date Cards", etc., etc., \$1,000.00 in laughs guaranteed. Price only \$1.00. Also Novelty Catalog Free. Roy Sales Co., Dept. F, Box 1081, Winnipeg, Man.

PERMANENT WAVE SETS—Hair waving at home without discomfort, without appointment, no electricity, no heat required. Professional-like wave that lasts six months. Used on all types of hair. Outfit contains 50 curlers, 3 ingredients and shampoo. Complete with easy to follow directions. Satisfaction guaranteed. Only \$1.15 postpaid. G. Grattan, Station L, Winnipeg, Man.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR can be yours. Free from dandruff, baldness, falling hair and itching scalp. Use Grattan's Hair Restorer. Fully guaranteed. Complete treatment, 75c postpaid. G. Grattan, Station L, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

WRINKLES DISAPPEAR IN TWO MINUTES or money back. Men, women, if you have age lines or enlarged pores, try our amazing new cream, no massaging, immediate results, positively harmless, complete satisfaction or money refunded. Price, \$1.75 per jar postpaid. G. Grattan, Station L, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

RUPTURED? New patented invention, lifts and holds like the human hand. Write for information. Hand-Lock Products, 146 King St. East, Kitchener, Ont.

LONESOME? Join Reliable Club—Established 1909. Book of photos and descriptions of members. Free. Sealed. Exchange Company, 3827-H Main, Kansas City, Mo.

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RELIEF, COMFORT—Positive Support without advance method. No elastic or under-traps of steel. Write Smith Manufacturing Co., Dept. 98, Preston, Ont.

ASTRA FORTUNE TELLING CARDS provide fun and amusement for all the family. Full deck with complete instructions. Only 39 cents postpaid. G. Grattan, Station L, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Window Glass, Any Size or Quantity

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M 1778 228 - 7th Ave. East, Calgary

PERSONAL

AVALON FOR GREY HAIR, a perfectly harmless preparation, that restores grey streaked and faded hair similar to its original color, fully guaranteed, \$1.00 postpaid. G. Grattan, Station L, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

TAPEWORM

Stomach and thread worms often are the cause of ill health in humans, all ages. No one immune! Why not find out if this is your trouble? Interesting particulars — FREE! Mulveney's Remedies, Dept. FR, Specialists, Toronto 3, Ont.

PEST CONTROL

"DERAT" Rat and Mouse Killer, 50c. Harmless to Humans, Animals, Fowl. At Eaton, Simpson, Liggett, leading drug, grocery, hardware, co-operative stores, or write Derpo Products, Toronto 4.

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INTRODUCTORY Special! Mail this ad. with 10c in coin and 4 negatives and receive 4 beautiful panel embossed snapshots in handy pocket album. Artisto, Dept. 159, Drawer 220, Regina, Sask.

SENSATIONAL Introductory Offer! 6 beautiful enlargements of any 6 negatives of same size (up to 2 1/4 x 4 1/4). Produced with new Photo Electric "Magic Eye". Send negatives with this ad. and 25c in coin today! Photo Research Labs., Dept. E, Drawer 370, Regina, Sask.

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TANNERS, Furriers, Fur Dressers — Furs stored and repaired, robe and leather Tanning. Taxidermy. The Briggs Tannery, Offices and Factory, Burnside, Calgary, Alberta. Phone E 5430.

TRAPPERS' SUPPLIES

SO YOU WANT TO TRAP? Use latest scientific, trapline tested methods, sets, lures to outwit slyest furbearers. Black Lily All-Animal Lure, gets the fur. 100 set size bottle, \$1.00. Latest Trapping methods: Weasel, \$1.00, 20 set size bottle lure FREE with each. Wolf, Coyote Trappers—Write. Results or money back. Order now—today. "One Pelt pays for it." Farmers Supply Co., Box 239-R, Carman, Manitoba.

NEW MIRRORS, Made to Order
Any Size or Shape

THE BENNETT GLASS CO. LTD.
M 1778 228 - 7th Ave. East, Calgary

WANTED

Applications will be received until the 15th of February, 1946, for the position of assistant manager of the Regina Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition Association, Limited. Applicants are requested to submit full particulars covering age, salary expected, qualifications and experience, especially in regard to agriculture and livestock, to File No. 717-115 National Employment Office, Regina, Saskatchewan.

SONG WRITERS

POEMS WANTED for musical setting. Send poem for immediate consideration and FREE Rhyming Dictionary. Richard Brothers, 18 Woods Building, Chicago.

SONG POEMS wanted to be set to music. Send poem for immediate consideration. FIVE STAR MUSIC MASTERS, 545 Beacon Bldg., Boston 8, Mass.

TURKEYS

RAISE TURKEYS the new way. Write for free information explaining how to make up to \$3,000.00 in your own backyard. Address National Turkey Institute, Dept. 182, Columbus, Kansas.

WASHER REPAIRS

MAYTAG Washer and Engine Repairs carefully done by trained mechanics. A full stock of parts on hand for Maytag repairs, also wringer rolls for most makes. The Maytag Co. Ltd., Calgary and Regina.

WATER SOFTENERS

SOFT WATER ON THE FARM

Everyone knows the value of soft water — it saves you time and money.

We have water softeners for farms with or without running water at prices ranging from \$25.00 upward. These softeners are scientifically designed and expertly constructed to give years of service.

Write us for further information.

D. & G. Oil Field Specialties, Limited
13 Board of Trade Building,
Calgary, Alberta

(Continued on page 38)

NELSON FARM RECORD

MR. FARMER — If You Could Buy A Complete BOOKKEEPING SYSTEM...

That is so simple that a ten-year-old child can understand it—a system that has a place for every item of Receipts and Expense, with full details of every transaction for every day for three years. A system that gives you your totals for all your income and expenses for every day or month and for the entire year as well as your taxable income and your deductible expenses for Income Tax Purposes. Again we say, if you could buy such a book you would be willing to pay a big price for it. BUT, MR. FARMER, you can now buy such a book made to last three years for only \$3.75. It sounds unreasonable, but it is true. When you have seen this book, you will agree that you have never before seen one so simple and complete and so low in price.

At the end of each year's business you will find Financial Statement, Income Tax Statement, Stock Records, etc., on which to complete your year's business, also instructions which are self explanatory to show how it operates.

You simply can not afford to be without this book, it is worth the price asked for it many times over.

If you are not satisfied that it is worth more than we ask for it, return it to us undamaged within 5 days and your money will be refunded.

SEND YOUR ORDERS TO

NELSON FARM RECORD,

414 - 13th Ave. N.E., Calgary, or 12040 - 88th Street, Edmonton, Alta.

Date _____

I am enclosing Money Order for \$3.75. Please send me one copy of the Nelson Farm Record Postpaid.

Name _____

Town _____

R.F.D. or P.O. Box No. _____

(Continued from page 37)

REAL ESTATE

MAD SCRAMBLE
FOR
VANCOUVER PROPERTY

Prairie People by the thousands are flocking to Vancouver. Thousands more intend coming to this Paradise of the Pacific. There'll be a Mad Scramble for Vancouver Property at any price. Buy now at Present Prices and share in the Profits. Thousands are buying now for Profitable Investment, others for Permanent Homes now or in the Future. You Buy the Lot—We'll Build your Home, looking after everything—20 years to pay—N.H.A. Loans. This Ad. carries an Exceptional Opportunity to Prairie Readers, but quick action is necessary. Here's the story: We are now opening up the Finest Close-in Residential District in all of Greater Vancouver known as CAPILANO HIGHLANDS, located on the Sun Kissed Southern Slopes of Vancouver's North Shore, adjoining the World Famed CAPILANO CANYON. The Spanning of the Harbor Entrance by the New Lions Gate Bridge brings this District within 10 minutes of Downtown Vancouver. The Public is quickly grasping this Opportunity of Acquiring "A LITTLE COUNTRY ESTATE" in this Scenic Wonderland, right on the Threshold of the City where they can permanently enjoy Zestful living and the Scenic Beauty of Mighty Mountains, the World's Finest Harbor, the Gulf of Georgia and Green Isles beyond. Again we say, quick action is necessary to get Choice of Location. Most Lots are 70 x 115 ft., and prices range from \$475.00 to \$675.00 on terms of 1/3 down, balance over 2 years. Ideal for Investment—Ideal for a Home.

Prairie People can buy with confidence by Mail, therefore write us a letter outlining what you have in mind and we will mail you our CAPILANO HIGHLAND 16-Page Booklet with Colored Views of Capilano District, Vancouver City and Rocky Mountains together with a Map of the Property. Air Mail your letter TODAY — We'll get it TOMORROW.

SERVICE REALTY COMPANY
1402 Vancouver Block, MA-rine 2845,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

SAWMILLS

NEW
PORTABLE SAWMILL

We sell the "LITTLE GIANT" all-purpose Portable Sawmill for Lumber or Tie Work. Easy to set up and economical to operate. Each mill is complete, ready for saw and power, and you have your choice of Two Size Carriages.

2 Head Block, 16 ft. long—1 Section \$668.00
3 Head Block, 20 ft. long—2 Sections \$768.00

Immediate Shipment. No Delays.
Write for full Specifications.

MACHINERY DEPOT LIMITED
1029 Tenth Avenue West,
Phone W2992. CALGARY, Alberta

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UNSAFE at HOME



NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

Alberta Industrial Accident Prevention Ass'n.

IMPROVED POULTRY

Market quality of young cockerels was improved greatly, as much as from grade C to A, when fed with estrogens or female hormones at the University of B.C. The result was a carcass with some of the good characteristics of a young pullet.

WIT of the WORLD! Beaver's Ever-Growing Teeth

A rookie who had been assigned to the cavalry much against his will approached the sergeant and remonstrated.

"Say," he objected, "I never rode a horse in my life."

"Oh, that's all right," countered the sergeant. "We've got a horse that's never been ridden in his life. We'll start you two off together."

"Little Willie, exhibiting his skill in riding a new bicycle, came down the street in front of his home. "Look, mother," he cried, folding his arms, "no hands!"

Again he came into view, this time coasting with his feet off the pedals. "Look mother," he shouted, "no feet!"

Half an hour passed and little Willie again put in an appearance. This time somewhat subdued, he gurgled, "Look, mother, no teeth!"

The judge addressed the prisoner: "Was any other person with you in this? Did you commit the robbery quite alone?"

"Quite alone, my lord," was the reply. "The trouble about having a partner in an affair like this is that you can never tell whether he is honest or not."

The man who always looked at the bright side of things had the misfortune to suffer from burglars who raided his store.

"But it could have been worse," he said philosophically. "You see, I didn't lose as much as I might have, for I had just finished marking down things for the month-end sale."

A little drop of ink hadn't seen his big brother for a long time, so he asked a big drop of ink what had become of him.

"I thought you knew," he replied in a hushed voice. "He's in the pen, finishing a sentence."

Colored Brother: "De Scriptural rule fo' givin' was one-tenth of what yo' had. If yo' feel yo' can't afford that much, jes give 'er sixth, 'er fo'th accordin' to yo' meanness."

"Why don't you fight against your terrible temptation to drink? When you are tempted, think of your wife at home."

"Madam, when the thirst is upon me, I am absolutely devoid of fear."

Sister's Sultor: "Johnny, I dislike to tell you, but last night at the party your sister promised to become my wife. Can you forgive me for taking her away?"

Johnny: "Shucks, that's what the party was for."

"Well I'm glad she's the last," said MacPherson on the evening of his youngest daughter's wedding. "The confetti's getting a wee bit gritty."

Two pictures, one showing a dilapidated house, the other a field badly washed out, were printed in the Oklahoma Farmer Stockman, which offered prizes for the best essays suggested by the pictures. First prize went to a Cherokee Indian who wrote:

"Both pictures show white man crazy. Make big tepees. Plow hill, water waste. Wind blow soil, grass all gone. Squaw gone, papoose too. No chuckaway. No pig, no corn, no hay, no cow, no pony. Indian no plow land. Keep grass. Buffalo eat. Indian eat buffalo. Hide make tepees, moccasins, too. Indian no make terrace. No build dam. No give a damn. All time eat. No hunt job. No hitchhike. No ask relief. Great Spirit make grass. Indian no waste anything. White man much crazy."—*The Readers' Digest*.

Beaver's Ever-Growing Teeth

IN order to reach its food, bark and long twigs, the beaver uses its four long chisel-like cutting teeth to gnaw down trees.

These teeth, the original chisels, are hard on the fronts, but the backs of them are soft. As the soft backs wear away the teeth keep growing. They grow during the entire life of the beaver.

A beaver's tail is not used for plastering up its dams and nests, but only as a propellant and guide in swimming through the water. It does not use its tail as a trowel.

This furry animal can kill a dog, if the dog attempts to fight him in the water. Beavers are really the deadliest of fighters if they can do their fighting in the water where they are the most at home.

Monoplane Travellers

MANY birds make extremely long migrations, some going to the warm regions of the earth in the winter, then retracing their paths back to cooler climates in the summer. Some do not retrace their original trails but take different routes in their return to their nesting and breeding grounds.

The Arctic Tern is one of the very few that keeps right on flying even after it reaches the warmer climates. It flies from the northernmost part of the world to the southernmost part. It goes as far north in the summer as there is land, and in the winter it travels as far south as there is open water to furnish it food.

The longest bird flight on record is that of an Arctic Tern which travelled

9,000 miles, from Labrador to South Africa, in less than 90 days.

Incidentally, the black-crowned night herons, which make their homes on an island in Lake Erie, often fly several hundred miles a day to bring food to their young.

Feeding For Bacon Quality

FIRM, white, non-greasy fat in bacon is necessary for a high-grade product. Soft bacon is greasy, oily, often of a yellow tint, and turns rancid quickly. Hog feeds have different softening qualities: Wheat-oil is more softening than the oil in oats and nearly twice as softening as the oil in barley, but oats contains about four times as much oil as either wheat or barley, so oats is credited with a softening power of 101, compared with wheat 31, barley 17 and rye nine.

Hogs held back or starved for a period before being finished for market, or exposed to severe cold and damp quarters, also produce a soft-fatted carcass.

Thin, streaky bacon is another product unsuitable for the consumer. This may result from an unbalanced ration for the growing pigs: insufficient chop to eat with the pasture and milk or swill.

Therefore, some of the important points in feeding and care to produce good quality bacon are: a balanced ration of grain, pasture and milk (or other supplements); use of some barley or wheat instead of all oats for finishing (experiments definitely prove the gains are cheaper, too, when oats is not more than 25 per cent of the total grain ration for finishing); and provision of some sort of warm, dry shelter.

THE FAITHFUL FEW...

By KATHERINE HOWARD

IT is very lonely and silent in the woods. The snow covers the fallen leaves, and the delicate tracery of the branches of the poplars and the alders, and the slim, white birches, are etched sharply and starkly, against the vivid blue of the winter sky.

Only the scuttling of a white rabbit breaks the stillness, when suddenly there is a harsh discordant squawk, and a flash of blue alights on an alder branch, as though a little piece of the sky had dropped there, on its way to earth.

The Jay is still with us! The audacious blue-jay, braving the cold and the winds, and the freezing weather, screaming his saucy challenge at whatever fate may hold for him.

Bad boy of the bird world he may be, but faithful and loyal he stays, beautiful and blithely cheerful, and his raucous voice on a bitter morning, seems to mock man's lamentations that winter has come.

Another loud screech, and yet another, echoes in the quiet woods. The magpie, resplendent in black and white plumage, shining like satin, balances himself on a fence rail, and scolds his disapproval of conditions in general.

He is a robber and a thief, but he is so insolently handsome, that we feel reluctant admiration for him, much as we do for an impudent, daring swash-buckler of history. And in the monotonous stillness of a winter's day, he strikes a note of joyous and beautiful movement.

But the loyal members of the bird world, who stay to give us color and cheer when we need it most, are not all impenitent and of bad reputation.

The convivial and amusing Canada Jay flies head-long from the top of a spruce tree, to perch on a near-by fence post, and eat the piece of bread placed there by friendly hands. He wouldn't leave for warmer climes, where the air is soft and fragrant with the perfume of a million flowers.

He is a hardy soul, and of true pioneer stock. He revels in the grey days, and flaps his wings in derision at the vagaries of the weather. He is an optimistic fellow, and constant to the tough Northwest, and we feel a thrill of pride in him, and a great affection for him as he soars upwards again.

Perching in a row, upon a swaying poplar limb, are four tiny chick-a-dees. Their little black caps might be made of soft velvet, their little bright eyes gaze intently about them, never wavering, never blinking, and their little bodies are so small and frail it seems a wind could blow them off their precarious perch.

Yet they, too, tiny as they are, belong to the "Faithful Few." They are of those staunch feathered creatures, who remain during the long, grey winter and who endure the bitter cold and the storms, the tempests and the sub-zero weather, to give us inspiration and cheer, and a touch of beauty and gaiety.

They serve, these winter birds of ours, as wonderful examples of constancy and fidelity, and of faith in an understanding and all-tolerant Power, whose care encompasses them all.

EARLY this month government agricultural authorities in the Dominion will confer at Ottawa to decide on Canada's production program for 1946. Similar conferences have been held annually since 1941 to study and recommend trends to be emphasized in the following year's output of foodstuffs and feeds, and they have provided valuable guides for the individual farmer in planning his season's operations.

All possible information on domestic and foreign markets and on producers' nation-wide and local problems is made available to the conference, and its members in the light of this knowledge give what direction they can to various types of farm production in their respective provinces. Results of this planning have been generally satisfactory and despite modifications caused by vagaries of climate estimates of production a year ahead have been reasonably close to the mark.

Livestock men will have some questions to ask at this year's meeting. They want to know whether the Government can offer cattle producers a reasonably long-range guaranteed floor price such as has been set for wheat, whether the market outlook justifies increasing their herds indefinitely, how long the present overseas demand for meats is likely to continue, how soon they may expect relief from their intolerable excess profits position, and just how the bonus now paid on the sale of feed oats and barley can possibly help the campaign for greater hog production.

Mr. Gardiner and his advisers are conversant with the food picture in Canada

Christmas Song

HOME comes the wanderer—
Christmas is here.
Hang up the garlands,
Spread the good cheer.
Meet in the firelight
Memory's ghosts.
Sing the old carols,
Drink the old toasts.

WELCOME the stranger,
Greet the good friend.
Sweet salutations
Christmas attend.
Christmas is magic
Warming the heart.
None may refuse it,
None stand apart.

CHRISTMAS to sorrow
Brings a reprieve,
Faith lost in shadows
Serves to retrieve.
Christmas holds promise
Man may fulfil—
Peoples united
In peace and goodwill.

— ISA GRINDLAY JACKSON.

Merry
Christmas

and abroad; the need for "military secrecy" has been relaxed, and the more information they can pass on to the producers involved, the better co-operation they will get in attaining the farm production goals they recommend.

★ ★

MUCH good work can be done by the Alberta branch of the Canadian Forestry Association through its recently announced campaign to stress the importance of conserving timber, water and soil. Too few people realize the tremendous natural wealth stored in these resources and their interdependence in the background of agriculture and industry.

Unwise depletion of the forests on the east slope of the Rockies which guard the sources of prairie-bound rivers would destroy present and future irrigation projects without which farming in a large section of the plains is a hopeless task. Failure to conserve the natural moisture falling on prairie farms and to protect the soil against erosion by wind can make the problem equally hopeless.

Some 200,000,000 trees have been planted on prairie farmsteads, but this touches only the fringe of the need for windbreaks and shelterbelts. Increased forest fire prevention service, efficient surveys of the surface wealth of the foothills, retention or development of woodlots and adoption of the best known methods of soil management — all these will help to preserve our heritage of woodlands, watersheds and soil values.

Rounding Up Wild Horses With Planes Provides Thrills for Wyoming Hunters

THERE are more thrills and heart throbs in the wild horse roundup than all the rodeos, big game hunts and other spectacular sports combined, says the writer of a recent article in the *Wyoming Stockman-Farmer*. He continues:

Frank Robbins, of Glenrock, is probably the foremost authority and indeed the most successful wild horse hunter in Wyoming, where he has followed this occupation for many years. Visiting his camps and witnessing the capture of these wild horses is a never to be forgotten experience.

Wild horses are the wildest animals of the plains, but cowboys with cub planes have solved the problem of capturing these elusive mustangs. The mustang has a glamorous mystery in

sections where their stallions in turn, enticed and herded many early settlers' mares into their wild harems. This was the nucleus of the wild mustang that adapted itself to the desert wastes and far reaching plains, with its ancestral cousin the antelope.

No small part of the thrill is driving to these remote camp locations where the distant horizons are dimmed with dancing heat waves.

THE camp and corrals and fence wings are hidden, disguised and camouflaged with sagebrush. A small runway is prepared for the planes to operate from, so they soar into the air in search of their prey—wild horses. Sometimes 40 miles from camp a band is located and swooped down upon and hazed and harrassed in the general direction of the corral wings, with their waiting hidden horsemen, the plane tirelessly wheeling, banking and turning and diving with sirens screaming like a huge bird villain ever pursuing.

The horses, fear filled and in full flight, dash toward their doom in search of safety, with a cloud of dust boiling up behind them like a smoke screen, but the villain still pursues—swooping and diving and turning, as miles glide under their fleeing feet, their heaving bodies gasping for more air through ever extending nostrils as the limit to all endurance approaches. Their foam flecked forms dripping with lather, and consumed with exertion, are confronted with the wings of the corral trap where the hidden riders rush in from the rear and take over the final task of pushing them through the gates.

Here in a last spurt of effort, the mustang tries his tired best to elude

his final capture, and here is where the unpredictable so often occurs. Action is fast, furious and desperate. Horses fall. Men are thrown. Anything can happen, but usually the tired beasts are corralled, fenced in for their first time where they are judged and selected for their future. Some few are picked for saddle animals and domestication, and most for market as food for dogs and foxes.

OFTEN an outstanding horse is captured, such as the latest prize stallion—a beautiful golden palomino with silver mane and tail. He is a 1,200-pound five-year-old pride of the plains now called "Desert Dust," and seems destined to be America's most famous wild horse.

Fabulous prices are being offered now to Robbins for his horse, but he is refusing them all and plans to break him to ride and will enter him this winter at the Denver stock show where his unique coloring and wild beauty will claim top attention.

This stallion seems to be a phenomenal prodigy. He has a floating gait that makes him appear to swim or float over the landscape as he runs without apparent effort, just tapping the turf with a musical rhythm while his long mane and tail float flaglike in their glistening beauty.



New Concrete Houses Displayed in England

TO speed up housing construction and to save labor a new structure was recently demonstrated at an exhibition of concrete houses near London at Eastcote, Middlesex. Wooden frames and huge moulds for the walls, with the necessary openings for windows, doors, water and gas-pipes, etc., are erected on the site by means of cranes.

The concrete is then poured into the moulds resulting in 12-inch thick weather-proof and heat-retaining walls. The wooden frames and moulds are then removed by the cranes. The front of the house is built of brick and the roof is pre-fabricated. The erection can be carried out, to a great extent, by unskilled labor and the house can be made habitable within a month.

• • •

RANCH FOX PELTS

In the regulations under the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, respecting the grading of ranched fox pelts, the word "pelt" means the hide of the following types of foxes: standard silver (including Alaskan), white-marked silver, platinum, platinum silver, and pearl platinum, produced on a ranch in Canada.

• • •

FODDER BY COUPONS

As a result of the recent severe drought, Australia is rationing fodder by a scheme which involves the use of coupons for purchase and transport. Dairy cows as well as horses are included. Only horses classified in the priority categories of essential services will benefit by this plan.



its history. The word is derived from Spanish meaning "stray", and its nomenclature is based on the Spanish horses that were brought to America in early days.

By stampede, Indian raids and battles and thievery many strayed and stolen horses wandered into remote

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT OIL

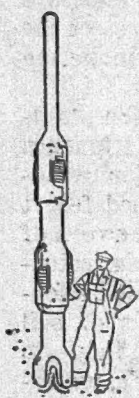
HOW AN Oil Well Works

This is a picture of a typical Canadian oil well. It might be in Alberta's famous Turner Valley, where the average well is about 8,000 feet deep. In other fields, wells today are drilled down more than two miles! When the drill strikes into an oil-bearing formation, the underground pressure of millions of cubic feet of gas drives the oil up the drilled hole to the surface.

Two ways of drilling

There are two methods of drilling in use today. One of them, the cable-tool method, is a modification of the system used by the Chinese in drilling for salt 2,000 years ago. The drill "bit" is like a cold chisel and pounds its way through the rock.

The rotary drill, illustrated at the left, was perfected in fairly recent times and acts much like a mechanic's drill. Because it gives high speed cutting through the rock formations, it has largely replaced the cable tool drill in most Canadian oil fields.



A rotary drill bit

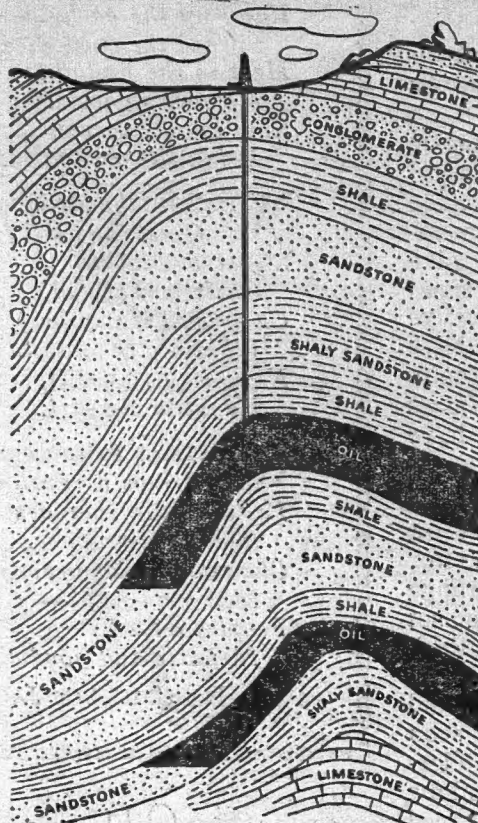
The first steps

Before the drill can go into operation, a "cellar" about 20 feet deep and 10 feet square is dug. Then a derrick of wood or steel is erected. A large derrick would be about 140 feet high, with a 30-foot base. It may carry as much as 1,000,000 pounds of drilling equipment, as shown in the little sketch alongside.

The drilling tools are inserted in a "string" about 50 feet long. As the drill goes down, the "string" is lengthened by addition of extra drill pipe. Periodically, the "string" is removed and the sides of the well lined with a steel casing for support.

The hazards of drilling

Sometimes the drill tools break, far below the surface, and several days, even weeks, may be wasted in "fishing" for the lost tools. But the greatest hazard of all in drilling for oil is the risk of a "dry hole". All the science of the geologist has not yet perfected a way of making certain, before drilling starts, that oil will be found. Many and many a well proves a complete failure—dealing a discouraging blow, not



Cross-section of earth structures under a producing oil well

only to the drillers, but to the company and the investors who have invested many thousands of dollars in the work.

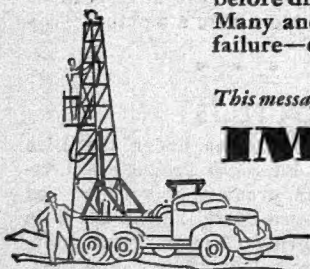
Why the work must go on

Yet all producing oil companies must face this risk and go on undiscouraged. For oil wells sooner or later are exhausted and the oil industry must find new sources continuously. Unless it did, shortages of gasoline, lubricants and other petroleum products would eventually stop our cars, trucks, airplanes—even our factories.

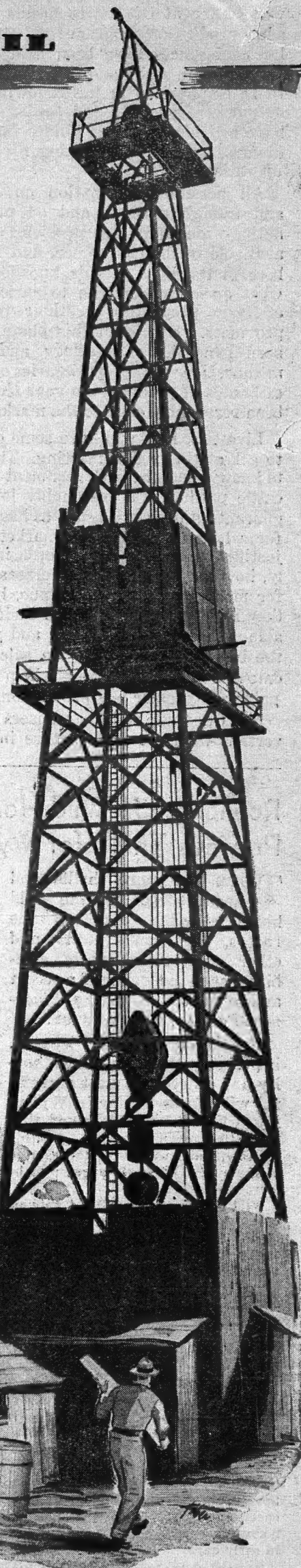
In many parts of Canada, and in South America, Imperial Oil Limited, and its producing organizations have drilled more than 8,000,000 feet in search of oil . . . holes totalling more than 1,515 miles of drilling! Many of the wells were failures, many miles were drilled in vain. Yet, thanks to "keeping everlastingly at it," we are able to supply a large part of Canada's needs for oil products . . . and through the continuous exploration of Canada's oil lands our scientists and engineers are developing a valuable natural resource that adds to the wealth of the nation, and the well-being of every Canadian.

This message is the fourth of a series; the next advertisement will tell "The Story of a Failure".

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED



Geologist's core drill brings up samples of rock strata from under the earth's surface



TRACTORS NEED THIS WIDER HEAT RANGE

TRACTORS need spark plugs that can keep step with the varying operating conditions of tractor engines—adjusting themselves to changing power requirements—firing infallibly under light, medium or heavy loads.

That's why AC engineers developed tractor plugs with *wider Heat Range per plug*. And that's why more and more tractor operators are benefiting by installing AC's.

Utmost reliability in spark plug performance may be assured by letting your AC plug dealer help guide you in the choice of the *right AC's* for your individual tractor needs — and by having him clean and regap dirty and worn plugs whenever necessary.



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by Keeping an Extra Set of
AC's for Use While Plugs are
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